CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT
for Outdoor use. Stands extremes of HEAT and COLD.
CARSON'S SPECIAL CONDENSED WHITE ZINC PAINT
Superior to any other for body and covering power.
CARSON'S LIQUID PAINTS
(Non-poisonous). Specially prepared; quality unequalled
CARSON'S VARNISHES & COLOURS
Own manufacture.
CARSON'S EXPORT ORDERS.
Special attention paid to Filling and Packing.
LISTS, containing Prices, Patterns, and full particulars, by Return Mail, FREE.
WALTER CARSON & SONS,
ROVE WORKS. BATTERSEA. LONDON, ENGLAND.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,522—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1895.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.
PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The best and most Complete Guide of its kind published in India.
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd Nov.
B.V.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	9th "
B.L. SHANNON	4159	E. Crewes	16th "
† SUTLEJ	4305	W. J. Nantes	23rd "
B.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th "
† GANGES	4306	T. F. Creery	7th Dec.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th "
B.V.L. SUTLEJ	4305	W. J. Nantes	21st "
B.L. PENINSULAR	5287	R. G. Murray	28th "
† GANGES	4306	T. F. Creery	4th Jan. 1896.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th "
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	18th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	25th "
B.V.L. GANGES	4306	T. F. Creery	1st Feb.
B.L. COROMANDEL	4493	W. Wheeler	8th "
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	15th "
B.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	22nd "
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	29th "
B.L. SHANNON	4159	E. Crewes	7th March
B.V.L. SUTLEJ	4305	W. J. Nantes	14th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st "
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	28th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	4th April.

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked B.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port tranship to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th October, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,191	750	1st Nov.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA	V. Gherzman	3,042	350	7th Nov.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G de Grisogono	4,409	350	7th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Belien	4,351	350	21st Nov.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 21, 1895

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. SINGAPORE	14th Nov. 1895.
R. RUBATTINO	12th Dec. 1895.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 500.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the Option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
...soon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 17, 1895.

...DES
...IES MARITIMES,
...TO MARSEILLES.
...D MAURITIUS.
...ill LEAVE Bombay
..., FOR KURRACHEE
...tralian Steamer Home-
...rseilles proceeding to
...ES for four, six and
...DUCED RATES.
...ding Railway Fares
...t noon on the day
... Agent,
...nade Road.
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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 2nd November, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 9th November, at 9 a. m., calling at Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 5th November, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,552 tons, about the 7th November, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, about the 2nd November, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,937 tons, about the 2nd November, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ADEN AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, about the 9th November, calling at Mahe (Seychelles), Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 31st October, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S Chartered Steamer "AZAMOR," 3,085 Tons, Captain NICHOLLS, will SAIL on or about the 2nd Nov. for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and NAGASAKI, also engaging Cargo for SHANGHAI, CHEFOO, JINSEN, FUSAN, GENSAN, and VLADIVOSTOCK.
For freight and further particulars apply to—
TATA & SONS,
Agents.
Victoria Buildings: Fort, Bombay, 22nd October, 1895.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S. S. BOOLDANA	2,899	On or about the 30th December.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 31st October, 1895. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSES. GRINDLAY & Co.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English-built CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.
One new English-built Half C. Spring CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.
One new English-built Half C. spring Light Victoria with front seat, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.
One new double-seated, circular-fronted, side light BROUGHAM, with Rubber-tyres, suitable for one or pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.
Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers. HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.
FURNITURE of the latest Designs for SALE or HIRE, and also Made to Order.
A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE, in tins of 7 lbs. Price Rs. 7 per Bag.
Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

CHINA & GLASSWARE.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
invite attention to the NEW STOCK in this Department.
DINNER SERVICES.
BREAKFAST SERVICES.
TEA SERVICES.
DESSERT SERVICES.
A VERY FINE SELECTION OF
WEDGEWOOD WARE SERVICES.
ROCKINGHAM EGG AND HARLEQUIN WARES.
GLASSWARE OF ALL KINDS.
FANCY CHAMBER AND TOILET SETS.
CROCKERY FOR DOMESTIC USE.
FIREPROOF PORCELAIN.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

THE
EMPIRE OF INDIA
EXHIBITION.
EXTRACT FROM THE "COURT CIRCULAR":—

INDIAN CIGARS.

JUST now, at the Earl's Court Indian Exhibition, no more attractive stall can be found than the one situated between the two exits from the southern end of the Imperial Court hard by the Native Village, in the occupation of Messrs. McDOWELL and Co., our largest Indian cigar importers, whose Madras works employ many hundreds of natives in the manufacture of the "BAHADUR" brand. In a short interview which our representative had with the head of this firm at 1, Gresham Buildings, Basinghall Street, it was explained that the reason why they had taken such a prominent position at Earl's Court was because of the enormous consumption of the "BAHADUR CIGAR" in this country, and their anxiety to show the people of England how the cigar is made in the East and the "ABSOLUTE PURITY of the INGREDIENTS before the outside leaf is wrapped round it." The crowds to be daily seen gazing at this exhibition of native industry sufficiently indicate how correct Messrs. McDOWELL and Co. were in their assumption that such a show would prove interesting, and the value of the "BAHADUR" and its world-wide popularity here is proved by the return of the past half-year, which runs the largest importation of Indian cigars ever known very close. As a matter of fact, Indian tobaccos, now that the fields are being cultivated on scientific lines, are approaching the finest Havana brands in texture and quality. The old and much-condemned coarseness of fibre has disappeared, and given place to a mellowness which is probably exemplified in the "BAHADUR" more than any of the much-advertised but meretricious brands now being foisted on the smoking public.

SOLE PROPRIETORS & MANUFACTURERS:—
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DON'T NEGLECT AN ATTACK OF INDIGESTION,

For nothing will more quickly make life a burden, nor prove more difficult to eradicate if allowed to gain a footing.

KEMP'S PAPARIDINE

Is the finest and speediest remedy for Indigestion.
Perfectly safe to take. Prompt and thorough in its action. Renders no alteration in diet needful.
Price Rs. 2 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TO ALL STEAM USERS.

VALVOLINE.

A TRIAL is solicited of the above Celebrated OILS—

A	Cylinder for	very high pressure Steam.
A A	Do.	do. but of greater viscosity.
D L R	Do.	do. of very heavy viscosity
C	Do.	do. medium viscosity.
S	Magnet Red	for heavy bearings Especially those that are inclined to run hot.

Prices on application to the Sole Agents for Bombay.
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.

TOILET LUXURIES

In India, the Luxuries of other Countries become necessaries. This is especially so in the case of some Toilet Articles.
The first and foremost placed upon the Toilet of every Lady and Gentleman in India (or, indeed, elsewhere) should be occupied by

KEMP'S CELEBRATED EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle,
and this should be accompanied by
KEMP'S Floral Mouth Elixir.
KEMP'S Areca Nut Tooth Paste.
KEMP'S Toilet Pelliculin (for the Skin).
KEMP'S Pure Violet Powder.
KEMP'S Various Tooth Soaps, Pastes and Powders, Hair Lotions, White and Roseate Hair Oils, Cold Cream, Glycerine and Cucumber, etc., etc.
FULL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRIGHT, SPARKLING AND PURE.

THE AERATED WATERS manufactured by
KEMP & Co., LD.,
EXCEL
over those of other makers, owing to the attention and care given to their manufacture by the large experienced Staff employed by the Company in this branch.
The Purity of the Water is secured by a perfect system of filtration, and all materials, essences and ingredients are of the finest qualities procurable, whilst the process of manufacture is scientifically

UP TO DATE.

	per doz.
Soda, Potash and Aerated Waters	As. 12
All other Kinds	Re. 1

delivered free in Bombay.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD. Rs. a.

100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5 0

Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charges Re. 1 per line extra.

SANDAL CAPSULES

TRADE MARK "SAVARESSE."

ALSO Copaiba. Made with Membrane. The ONLY Capsules not made of Gelatine. Cure Urethral Complaints.
SOLD by all First Class CHEMISTS in INDIA.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The Application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form, as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished, workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the Lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

STEEL PIANOS.

MARCKS & Co., LD., of BOMBAY & POONA, beg to notify to the public on behalf of Mr. JULIUS BLUTHNER of Leipzig. THE LARGEST PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER of the WORLD, that he has been building overstrung Pianos. Grands and Uprights with

STEEL FRAMES
AND
METAL WREST PLANKS,

for several years past, which has gained for his Instruments their present popularity as "THE SWEETEST TONED PIANOS IN THE WORLD." As prominence is now being given to certain Pianos of a totally different make and construction, alleged to possess the same advantages claimed by Mr. Julius Bluthner for his Pianos, we respectfully request that Constituents would kindly write direct for the fullest information regarding these UNRIVALLED PIANOS, to his Sole Agents in India.

MARCKS & Co. LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
or to the Sub Agents:—
MESSRS. T. E. BEVAN & Co., of Calcutta.

HOMEWARD BOUND

PASSENGERS,

SAVE 25 PER CENT.
BY
MAKING YOUR PURCHASES
AT
THORPE AND CO.,
THE WELL-KNOWN OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER PLATE,
BOMBAY.

HAMILTON and Co. have an unequalled Stock of Silver Plate, suitable for VOLUNTEER or ATHLETIC Prizes, SPORTING TROPHIES, &c.
HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plate Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions.

OF GREAT BEAUTY OF DESIGN, EXCELLENT FINISH, AND MODERATE PRICE.

Our Well Illustrated and SPECIAL LIST of NOVELTIES sent POST FREE to all applicants.

RACING CHRONOGRAPHS IN GOLD AND SILVER,

TIMEPIECES IN SPECIAL CASES FOR AFFIXING TO DASH BOARDS.

HAMILTON & COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

TABLE LINEN,

RELIABLE MAKES,
AT LOW PRICES.
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS.

OUR stock of able Linen is well assorted and contains a splendid all-round selection. Special prices given to hotel porprietors and others requiring large quantities.

Reliable Qualities.			Strong Qualities.		Superior.		Double Damask.	
			Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Size:	2 by 2	yards	5	4	6	12	.....	
"	2 " 2½	"	6	12	8	4	14	0
"	2½ " 2½	"	7	12	13	8	16	8
"	2 " 3	"	8	4	12	8	16	8
"	2 " 3	"	8	12	15	12	20	8
"	2½ " 3	"	11	8	17	8	23	8
"	2½ " 3½	"	13	8	19	12	25	8
"	2½ " 4	"	16	8	25	8	33	8
"	2½ " 5	"						

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

I BEG to give notice that I have THIS DAY REMOVED my OFFICES, from 27, Medows Street to No. 22, HORNBY ROAD, First Floor, Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co.'s New Premises.

JAMES PEACE,
Solicitor, High Court, Bombay.

Bombay, 31st October, 1895.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Undersigned at his house, on the Girgaum Back Road, Bhatwadi Lane, opposite Sir Mangaldass' Bungalow, on SUNDAY, the 24th day of November, 1895, from 11 A.M. to 2 P.M., for the supply of RATIONS CLOTHING, &c., for the Inmates of the Institution for a period of one year from 1st February, 1896.

Further information may be obtained and samples of the required Articles seen on personal application to the Undersigned, and Printed Copies of Tenders can be had between the hours of 7-30 and 9 A.M. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, on payment of a fee of one Rupee.

The Managing Committee of the Reformatory do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,

BABA LAXMON,
Secretary, D. S. I. & R. Institution.

Bombay, 28th October, 1895.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of JAMOWJI RATANSEY, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, Deceased.

PRAGJI JADOWJI, the only son of the above-named deceased.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 25th day of October, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-five, and in the Fifty-ninth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI.
The 28th day of October, 1895.

Messrs. TYABJI, DAYABHAI & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

CHAMPAGNES,

SHIPPED BY

MOET & CHANDON, EPERNAY,

Proprietors of 2,500 Acres of the Finest Vineyards in the Champagne District.

(ESTABLISHED 1743.)

DRY IMPERIAL.

Per case of 1 doz. Quarts .....Rs. 83
Per case of 2 doz. Pints..... ,, 87

USED AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE AND MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

LEBEAU.

Per case of 1 doz. Quarts .....Rs. 70
Per case of 2 doz. Pints..... ,, 74

This Wine is supplied to
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

CHARLES BOILEAU FILS,

A Pure Wholesome Wine at a Low Price.

Per case of 1 doz. Quarts .....Rs. 52
Per case of 2 doz. Pints..... ,, 56

Fresh Consignments of the above to Hand.

APPLY TO

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
19, Bank Street, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE:—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.
33, Hummum Street, Bombay.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)

COTTAGE PIANOS.
Full Compass, Iron Bound throughout.
(Built to order for India.)

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FINEST OLD
HIGHLAND MALT,
The Most Popular Whisky in India
Rs. 35-8 per dozen, Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
AND FROM ALL RETAILERS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BENGAL COTTON.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Victoria Dock Head, on account of whomsoever it may concern—

149 bales Bengal cotton, damaged by sea-water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of coloured and grey piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria with removeable coach-box.
1 bay Arab gelding, aged, going in saddle and harness.
1 strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 second-hand palanquin office-shigram with a powerful bay Arab horse and harness.
1 bay Arab galloway, 14 hands, quiet to ride and drive.
1 bay waler, about 15 hands, 10 years, believed sound, first-rate and fast trapper, quiet in harness and regularly ridden and driven by a lady.
1 grey waler, goes well in harness, very quiet.
1 grey Arab horse, 14-2, aged, a first-class carriage horse, the property of His Highness the ex-King Theebaw.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on account and risk of the concerned—

P—6 cases oilmanstores.
" 2 " soap.
" 2 " glassware.
" 1 " stationery.
" 2 " confectionery.
" 2 " jam.
" 4 " Cheddar loaf-cheese.
" 1 " medicine.
" 2 " loaf-sugar.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB AND PERSIAN PONIES AND HORSES.

On SUNDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at "Locksley Hell," Byculla, opposite Byculla Club, the following Arab and Persian and waler horses :—

1 bay Arab pony, 13-3, 5 years, broken to single and double harness.					
1	do.	do.	13-3, 5 years	do.	do.
1	do.	do.	13-3, 5 years	do.	do.
1	do.	do.	13-3½, 6 years	do.	do.
1	grey	do.	13-3, 5 years,	do.	do.
1	do. Aus gelding		13-2½, 6 years,	do,	do.
1	bay Aus gelding, 14, 5 years, broken to saddle, carries a Lady.				
1	grey Persian horse, 15, 6 years, broken to saddle.				
1	bay Aus gelding, 14½, 6 years, broken to single and double harness.				
1	do.	do.	14, 5 years, trained to racing.		
1	chestnut	do.	14, 5 years, broken to saddle.		
1	bay waler gelding, 16, 7 years, broken to single and double harness.				
1	bay waler horse,	16, aged,	do.	do.	
1	bay Aus gelding,	14-2	do.	do.	
1	bay Persian horse,	15-2	do.	do.	

The horses are now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF OILMANSTORES, soap, glassware, stationery, confectionery, jam, cheese, medicine, loaf-sugar, &c.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF ORIENTAL ARTISTIC STYLE FURNITURE.

On MONDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, below Messrs. Wallace and Co., the very valuable Oriental style artistic furniture made at the Kalabhawan Technical Institute, Baroda, consisting of large cabinets, devonports, wardrobes, almyras, wall brackets, corner cabinets, chiffoniers, dining tables, rocking chairs, teapoys, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Shimizu and Co., consisting of large and small Satsuma vases, bronze gongs, silk table covers, beaded pattee, hanging and silk wall screens, rich silk table covers, Japanese cabinets, trays, armours, whatnots, earthen and porcelain ware, cupboards, silk fans, figure toys, &c., &c.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, November 1, 1895.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

On SUNDAY, the 3rd instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Worlee Road, in the bungalow belonging to the late Sir Mungaldass Nuthoobhoy, next to Setna Lodge, the valuable and handsome French-polished, blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Wimbridge, Roberts, and others, best plateglass, rich crockery and glassware, one first-rate walnutwood iron-framed cottage pianoforte by W. Bush, London, one quarter plate camera with lens by Lancaster, a first-rate nine-stop harmonium with knee swell, one victoria with removeable coachbox, another victoria nearly new, one powerful grey Arab horse, very fast, aged six years, superior table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, first-rate pictures, table and hanging lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of A. W. CAMPBELL, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

On MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the undermentioned cases of wines and spirits to close account—

30	cases	20 dozen	Scotch Highland whisky.
18	,,	18 ,,	quarts portwine No. 1.
14	,,	28 ,,	pints portwine No. 1.
21	,,	18 ,,	sherry.
10	,,	40 ,,	pilsener beer.
10	,,	10 ,,	still hock (Treiser).

These will be sold in small lots to suit buyers.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

1 double barrel 500 Express Rifle by Albert Greener.
1 double barrel central fire 12 bore gun by Williams and Powell.
13 bales, each 5 cwts, 25 by 30, strawboards 8-12 and 16 oz. per sheet.

On account of the concerned—

Large-size pier glasses in gilt frames, gilt pier tables with pier glasses gilt couches with silk lining, blackwood couches and chairs with silk lining, bentwood and teakwood chairs, pier tables, argand lamps, 3, 4 and 6 light hanging argand lamps, plates, knives, forks and spoons, wall shades, &c.

On account and at the risk of Mahomedally Goolam Hoosein, ex s. s. Imperator—

439—N F & Co.—13587—1 case 426 gross buttons.

On account and at the risk of Mowjee Kessowjee, ex Rheinfels.—

951—M K—22 bales, each 5 reams, blue packing paper, 27 by 40.

On account of the concerned ex. s. s. Tokio—

12 Z—1138—1 bale straw boards.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 serviceable office-shigram.
1 second-hand mail-phaeton.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN FIRST BHOIWADA STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On FRIDAY next, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the executors of the will of the late Thacker Cooverjee Morarjee, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Hasibai, widow of Canjee Dossa, Narron Canjee and Madhowjee Narron, both since deceased, Pootlibai, widow of Damodar Canjee Dayal Damodar, a minor by his mother and guardian the said Pootlibai, widow, Jamnabai, widow of Bhugwan Canjee Virjee Bhugwan by his mother and guardian the said Jamnabai widow, Gopall Canjee and Lakhman Gopall and Dhunjee Gopall, minors by their father and guardian the said Gopall Canjee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 30th day of December, 1888, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of fazandari ground together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the the Fort of Bombay, on the eastern side of first Bhoiwada Street, in the reigstration subdisrrict of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said mortgagors and their tenants, assessed by the Municipality formerly under No. 26, and now under C Ward No. 3320, and Streets Nos. 104, 106, 108, containing by admeasurement 30 feet in broadth and 70 feet in length or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the said first Bhoiwada Street, on the west by the sweepers passage, on the north by the house of Nanoorbai, widow, and on the south by the house of Bhoi Caste Punchayet, called Dhurumsalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF SEWING MACHINES.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, as administrator of the estate of Mr. Goverdhundas Purmanandas, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Room on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m.—

46 cases sewing machines.

These machines will be sold singly to suit all buyers and will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, November 1, 1895.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN
JOHN JAMESON
& SONS' (DUBLIN)
"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE
WHISKEY.

Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE .....One Star. PINK .....Two Stars. GOLD .....Three Stars.

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JOHN STIVEN,
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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Reserve Fund	$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

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Receives fixed deposit for 12 months at 3 per cent. p. a.
" " 6 months at 2½ per cent. p. a.

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Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full Information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,
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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
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THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,

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APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger ; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands ; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand ; or of one foot ; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c. ; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL £554,907 10s

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Money received on fixed deposit at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen 6,000,000	= Rs	1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	4,500,500	= ,,	90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	3,928,000	= ,,	78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK ; The UNION BANK of LONDON ; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :

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CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March 1895.

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Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Gospel Address to Young Men by Rev. A. H. Bowman, M.A., 8-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Moonlight Band, Esplanade Bandstand, 9 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Setos left the dock on Wednesday, and the steamer Roma yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Jubeda entered the dock yesterday, and the steamers Amra and Aglaia left it on Wednesday.

POLO.—There will be a game, this afternoon, at 4-30.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Azamor, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 5 p.m., to-morrow (Saturday).

MOONLIGHT BAND.—The Band of the 2nd Royal Irish Rifles will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand, to-morrow (Saturday), at 9 p.m. (moonlight).

FAIRS.—The annual Hindu fair, known as the Tripori Fair, takes place, to-morrow (Saturday), at Walkeshwar Road.—The annual Mahomedan fair, called Shaik Misri comes off on the same day, at Matoonga.

ESCAPE OF REFORMATORY BOYS.—Hassam Mahomed and Baloo Sonoo, both aged sixteen., inmates of the Sassoon Reformatory, escaped, on Tuesday, from the Alliance Mill, Tardeo, where they had been sent under police escort to learn cotton-spinning.

EVENING ENTERTAINMENT.—An evening entertainment was given, yesterday, in Mr. Kalidas Jootha's bungalow, at Malabar Hill, in honour of Mr. Goculdas Lowjibhoy Bhanjee and Mr. Dwarkadas Chaganlal Dossi, prominent residents of Mahuva, by their friends and caste-men in Bombay.

FONSECA.—The date fixed for the execution of Farncis Xavier Fonseca, *viz.*, to-morrow, will most probably be changed, as no reply has been received from Government to his petition for a reprieve. He appears to be very sanguine of obtaining a favourable reply from Government.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE WADIA FIRE TEMPLE.—A grand ceremony will be performed, this morning, at the Wadia Fire Temple, on the occasion of the anniversary of its inauguration, in the prrsence of a large congregation of Parsees, by Dustoor Peshotun Byramji Sanjana, the high priest of the temple.

THEFT AT THE BROKERS' HALL.—Ameerchund Bechardas has made a report to the police that, on Wednesday, he placed Rs. 623 in currency notes and cash in an open drawer in the Brokers' Hall, in Dalal Street, where some fifty to sixty brokers were assembled, and went out. On his return after a short time, he found the money had disappeared.

A PARSEE LADY MARRIED TO A MAHOMEDAN.—Hafiz Jan Mahomed Cassum Mookam, secretary, Church of Islam, writes to the *Kossid-i-Bombai* to say that, on the 27th ultimo, a Parsee lady, named Bai Nawajbai Nusserwanjee Gheesta, aged tweny-three, went to the Church of Islam, and of her own free-will embraced the Mahomedan religion under the new name of Zeitoonbee. On the 28th ultimo, she was married by nika ceremony to one Hidaitoola Khan. It is said that the girl is not in a sound state of mind.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 2nd Bn. Royal Irish Rifles will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March	Royal Warrant ... Payne.
Valse	Evette ... La Tarche.
Reminiscences of Scotland	... Godfrey.
Overcure	Si g'itais Roi ... Adam.
Selection	Romeo e Giulietta ... Gounod.
Ward's Lullaby	... Arr. Henderson.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MOONLIGHT BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 9 o'clock :—

Polonaise	Im Brautschmuck ... Merzdrof.
Fantasia	A Pastors Dream ... Alfred Hume.
Selection (cm)	National Songs of Germany. Kappey.
Valse	Amitis ... Waldteufel.
Selection	Bohemia Girl ... Balfe.
Polka	The Dragoons ... Fahrbach.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A DISHONEST HAMAL.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, convicted Khusdu Jumna, a hamal in the employ of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, in respect of the theft of sample scissors and penknives, belonging to his masters' firm. A ramosee arrested him while he was making away with the goods, at 9 o'clock, on Wednesday night. The accused was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A FALSE COMPLAINT.—Jamal Khan Bhebia Khan, a Mahomedan dealer in fowls, residing at Yacoob Street, has reported to the police the theft of gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 1,232, from a box in his room, and charged his wife and one Ameer Hoosein, her music teacher, with theft. Complainant further stated that, on the 23rd ultimo, he left Bombay for Bandora, and returned here on the 28th following, when he found the ornaments stole.. The police upon inquiry ascertained that the man had never been out of Bombay, that he was staying all the time in a room on the ground floor of the same house, and that the ornaments were pledged by his wife, with the knowledge and consent of complainant, with several marwarees during the last two years.

RUN OVER AND KILLED BY A RAILWAY TRAIN.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, by the coroner, at the Dadar Station of the B. B. and C. I Railway, touching the death of Succaram Baloo, a Hindu, aged twenty-two, lately a labourer employed in the Textile Mill, now under construction. About 6-30 p.m., on Wednesday, a down passenger train left the Dadar Station for Mahim, and after it had passed the distance signal the driver saw the dead body of deceased lying across the outer rails of the up line, the head being severed from the body. It is supposed that deceased, who smelt of liquor, was run over while attempting to cross the line. The verdict was that death was caused by having been run over by a railway train, but under what circumstances there was no evidence to show.

ALLEGED THEFT OF A RECKLA.—Doming Thatis Koria owner of a reckla, residing at Worlee, has reported to the police the theft of a reckla from his shed, on Tuesday night. From inquiries made by the police it was ascertained that one Thanwell Doming Fernandes had taken away the reckla for the purpose of plying the same for hire. On hearing that the police were after him, Fernandes abandoned the reckla on the Sewree Back Road, and decamped, but was arrested by the police in the house of a friend, where he was found concealed, at 3 o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon. Fernandes was yesterday, charged by Superintendent Saunders before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft of the reckla. The magistrate after recording the evidence, discharged accused, on the ground that he had no guilty intention.

A JOURNEY INTERRUPTED.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Saunderson placed one Moona Inam-ul-Khan, a resident of Chandasey, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, and charged him with theft of gold and silver ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 584, the property of a Mahomedan woman, named Begam, residing at Falkland Road. It appears that accused arrived in Bombay from his native country about two weeks ago, and put up at the house of the prosecutrix. On Wednesday evening, while Begum was lying asleep, accused opened her box, and, having abstracted the property, absconded. The woman, awoke about an hour later, and finding her property stolen, reported the matter to the police with the result that accused was arrested the same night, about 11 o'clock, in a railway train at Mahaluxmee Station, with the stolen property in his possession, and a ticket for Ahmedabad. On the application of the police the case was remanded.

LECTURE AT BARODA.—Writing from Baroda, on Wednesday, a correspondent says :—Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwar, F.R.G.S., who has been to England, and has travelled as far as Japan, delivered, this evening, a lecture on travel, under the auspices of the Young Men's Association of Baroda, in the Motibaug School House. H. H. the Maharaja Saheb and Colonel Martelli, Agent to the Governor-General, graced the occasion with their presence, and, among others, there were also present : H. H. the Prince of Savantwady, Mr. Beale, Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Mr. French, and almost all the principal officers of the State. At the close of the lecture Mr. Harold Littledale, Vice-Principal of the Baroda College, proposed a vote of thanks to Shrimant Sampatrao for the paper read by him, and H. H. the Maharaja and Colonel Martelli for taking the trouble to come there. While doing so, in a brief but felicitous and impressive speech, he showed the advantages—subjective and objective—of travelling, particularly for the natives of India.

SIX MONTHS FOR A RUPEE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Fleming charged John De Souza, a Goanese, having a register of four convictions against him, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Re. 1, belonging to Mr. Nowroji Jeevaji Maneckji, a Parsee merchant, residing at Churney Road. It appears that, on Friday evening, complainant engaged accused in his service, and on the following morning gave him a rupee for bazaar purchases. The man took the money and absconded. Complainant reported the matter to the police, and also directed one of his servants to make a search for the absconding man. On Tuesday night the servant arrested accused at Grant Road, and handed him over to the police. Accused stated that he was in the complainant's service for three days, and that at his request complainant had advanced him the rupee. He left him because he obtained better employment elsewhere. He, however, admitted having been in jail on four occasions for theft. The magistrate convicted accused, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A CLEVER SHOP-LIFTER.—Mr. J. Sanders-Slater Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, disposed of the case in which Richard Bertie, an elderly Native Christian, stood charged with theft of a pair of gold spectacles, valued at Rs. 50, from the office of Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo. The circumstances of the case have already been stated in these columns. The magistrate found the accused guilty, and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment. The other charge in respect of theft of cash and currency notes to the extent of Rs. 106, belonging to Mr. Borri, proprietor, Refreshment Rooms, Victoria Terminus, was next gone into. The accused was employed as an assistant in the Refreshment Rooms. Two days after his employment Mr. Borri received an intimation that accused was spending money rather freely in the Fort. Mr. Reeps, the manager of the establishment, examined the cash and found Rs. 106 missing. The two barmaids were called to depose how lavishly money was spent in the Creterion Restaurant, and at Burlington Bar. In convicting the accused his Worship remarked that the prisoner was seen spending the money in a wild sort of way, in fact throwing it away, when the same morning he was so hard up as to ask for a loan of Rs. 5 on his salary. The accused was sentenced to six months' hard labour in the house of correction on the second charge.

SUICIDE OF A PARSEE BROKER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at Borah Bazaar Street, Fort, regarding the death of a Parsee, named Maneckshaw Ruttonji Shroff, aged twenty-eight. Deceased, who was a share broker, had been for some time past in monetary difficulties. On Tuesday he asked his father to let him have Rs. 1,500 to pay off his debts incurred in speculation, when the father promised to assist him, advising him at the same time not to speculate in shares again without consulting him. The deceased did not attend the Share Bazaar as usual that day, and was raising from home since then. On Wednesday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, a labourer in the employ of the Western India Turf Club saw the body of the deceased lying on the Mahaluxmee race-course, near the three-fourth mile post, with an umbrella, a cap, and a Parsee turban lying near. The labourer informed the police, and Inspector Moore at once proceeded to the spot, and on searching the body found a bottle containing a quantity of "rough on rats." The Inspector discovered from another pocket of the deceased's coat a letter addressed to his father, and signed by him, asking for forgiveness, and expressing his gratitude for what the father had done for him. It was also stated in the letter that it was his misfortune, and that he had committed suicide, and blamed no one. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

ALLEGED STRANGE ASSAULT ON A HINDU GENTLEMAN.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Fleming charged one Chugganlal Devishanker, a Kathiawar Brahmin, describing himself as an astrologer, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with attempting to assault Mr. Dwarkadas Laloobhoy, a Hindu merchant, with a knife. It appears that, on Wednesday morning, about 8 o'clock, Mr. Dwarkadas was seated in the Punchmookhee temple, at Walkeshwar, reading a newspaper, when the accused went up to him and demanded from him Rs. 350 for teaching his son, Chundersen, the science of *Vashiparan* (charm of fascinating women). The complainant jocularly remarked that he would like to learn that science, but that he would never pay the money, and after abusing accused told him to go. Upon this, according to complainant, accused took a clasp knife from his pocket, and said that after murdering him (complainant) he would commit suicide. The complainant caught hold of him by the wrist, and handed him over to the police. Accused in his defence stated that complainant's son Chundersen had been a great friend of his for years, and that he (Chundersen) was in the habit of borrowing money from him. Accused had made repeated demands for the return of the loans, but Chundersen had put him off from time to time, and he (accused) was now penniless, and actually starving. He then resolved to go to complainant (Chundersen's father) to demand the return of the money, but he was dissuaded from taking that step by complainant's son-in-law, who took him to the complainant's house, where all the letters regarding the monetary dealings passed between him and the complainant's son were burnt, as the latter promised to pay him the money next day. When he went the next day, complainant's son asked him to leave the place, and told him to do what he liked for the recovery of the money. Accused thereupon again resolved to go to Chundersen's father to demand the money, and he accordingly went to him on Wednesday morning. Accused admitted that he had bought a penknife a few days ago for a rupee, and when he went to the complainant he had that knife with him. When complainant refused ro give him the money and threatened to hand him over to the police, he offered him the closed knife to kill him (accused). His life had become quite miserable and he did not wish to live any longer. As the accused wished to call evidence on his behalf, the case was adjourned till to-morrow.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. S. IMPERATRIX.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding, to-day, at 8-30 a.m., from the Victoria Dock No. 7, per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix, Captain T. Rassevich :—

TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

Cuppage, Capt and Mrs W. A.	Meloni, Mr G.
Duncan, Capt F.	Morandi, Mr T.
Hansgirg, Dr A.	Moreschi, Mr A.
Heehter, Mr.	Nagel, Mr F.
Higson, Mr L.	Orchard, Mr and Mrs F S A.
Hunter, Mrs E J.	Schwahe, Mr W.
Mazzarovich, Capt E.	Smit, Dr.

TO PORT SAID.

Coen, Mr J.	Sander, Miss.
Luis, Miss.	

TO SUEZ—Hyeom, Mr F.

TO ADEN.

Bartly, Mr A.	Bartly, Mr H.

SOME curious measures have been taken to improve vaccination work in the Kurnool District. We read in the Administration Report of the District that in order to encourage good and willing work on the part of village officers, the District Board has determined to notify in the District *Gazette* the names of such of them as have helped the vaccinators in getting 60 per cent. of the unprotected children in the village vaccinated, and of rewarding such of them as have helped to vaccinate 80 per cent. of the unprotected children with a silver bangle of a value not exceeding Rs. 12 each. Despite these and other measures to improve vaccination, the result is not satisfactory. The District Medical Officer condemns the vaccine paste supplied and asks permission to revert to calf-to-arm vaccination.

SIR EDWARD NOEL WALKER, the acting Governor of Ceylon will, it is now reported, draw only the half salary of Governor : the remaining moiety going to the "Governor on leave" till Sir West Ridgeway arrives. This, says the *Ceylon Observer*, is no doubt the outcome of an understanding with the Secretary of State ; but is the Colony to have no voice in the matter ? Were there a Joseph Hume or even David Wilson in Council, the subject would be properly gone into—why should Ceylon pay for a Governor who has no longer any connection with the Colony and who is recruiting for the benefit of Madras ?

ARRIVING Missionary : I gather from your cordial manner that I shall meet with a warm reception from your king.

Fiji Islander : Not necessarily. At this heated season of the year he is rather fond of cold roast with a salad.

WIFE (emphatically) : That dog of Smith's bit mother again this morning, and I want to know what you propose doing about it.

Husband (brutally) : I think I shall buy the dog.

SHE : They say there are microbes in kisses.
He : Nonsense. What dangerous disease do they develop into.
She : Marriage, sometimes.

THE HYDERABAD SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE annual ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held, yesterday, at the registered office, Elphinstone Circle, Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy presiding. The following directors' report was submitted :—

In the report which they laid before the shareholders at the annual general meeting of the company in October last, your directors stated that the prospects for the year before them were decidedly better than those of the last year. This statement, your directors are glad to observe, has been fully borne out, and they have, on the present occasion, the pleasant duty of congratulating the shareholders on a favourable result for the year ending 30th June, 1895. The net profit earned this year amounts to Govt. Rs. 1,28,293-3-9. This, with the balance of Govt. Rs. 3,611-0-4, carried over from the previous year's account, makes a total of Govt. Rs. 1,31,904-4-1. Of this amount Govt. Rs. 24,500 were distributed in April last as an ad-interim dividend at Govt. Rs. 35 per share, and there now remain Govt. Rs. 1,07,404-4-1, which your directors recommend should be appropriated as follows : —To be written off to depreciation account, Govt. Rs. 70,000 ; in payment of a further dividend on 700 shares at Govt. Rs. 40 per share, Rs. 28,000 ; as bonus to certain of the company's employees, Rs. 2,045 ; and the balance to be carried forward to next year's profit and loss account, Rs. 7,359-4-1 ;—Govt. Rs. 1,07,404-4-1. Your directors would, however, observe that a great portion of the mill machinery became old and unserviceable, and as mentioned in their last report, new machinery had to be ordered out to replace it. This renewal, however, involves a loss to the company to the extent of the value of the machinery which has been and is to be replaced. The value of the new machinery already arrived is Govt. Rs. 1,42,297-8-3, and the second batch of machinery which has been ordered out is estimated to cost Govt. Rs. 1,15,200 out of which, however, a sum of Govt. Rs. 70,000 has been written off on account of depreciation. As intimated in the last annual report, the first of the four batches of new machinery, comprising three scutchers, fifteen flat cards, one slubbing and two drawing frames, four ring frames, two winding and three warping frames, and twenty looms has arrived, and the whole of it has been erected, and is working satisfactorily. The second batch has been ordered, and is expected to arrive shortly. The three new boilers from Messrs. Hick, Hargreaves and Co., referred to in the report abovementioned, have also arrived. Of these one has already been erected, and the remaining two will be put up in due course. The machinery buildings, and yarn and cloth stocks are now insured for Government Rs. 9 31,900, and the cotton stock is also fully covered by insurances for Government Rs. 2,00,000. The vacancy on the board caused by the resignation of Mr. Rehmoobhoy Habibbhoy was filled up in January last by the nomination of Mr. F. W. Shaw, and the directors now ask the shareholders' confirmation of their action. Owing to the sad death of Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit, another vacancy has occurred on the board, which the directors will shortly fill up. The board much regret the untimely death of their colleague, Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit, whose co-operation in the direction of the mill rendered very valuable service to this company. The retiring director on the present occasion is Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, who is, however, eligible for re-election.

The report and the audited accounts were approved and confirmed. The thirtieth half-yearly dividend was declared at the rate of Rs. 40 per share for the period ended 30th June, 1895. The appointment of Mr. F. W. Shaw as a director made by the board to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Rehmoobhoy Habibbhoy was confirmed. Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director. The following resolution was also unanimously agreed to :—"That this meeting places upon record its deep regret occasioned by the sad and untimely death of Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, In him the company has lost a shrewd, experienced, and conscientious director, who had been connected with this company from soon after its formation, and who was ever willing to devote his time and experience to promote its welfare." Messrs. Edulji Nusserwanji Setna and Furdoonji A. Cursetji were re-elected auditors for the ensuing year with a remuneration of Rs. 200 each. The best thanks of the meeting were given to the chairman and directors, and the agent, Mr. J. Seymour Keay, and his attornies, Messrs. Fleming, Shaw and Co., for their able management of the company's affairs. Mr. Heerachand Nenchand having asked the chairman if there was any other business to be brought before the meeting, and if any director had been appointed in the place of the late Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit, the chairman stated that the directors had appointed Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit as a co-director in place of the late Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit. The meeting, therefore, approved of and confirmed the action of the directors in appointing Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit in the place of Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit, deceased. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

FONSECA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have carefully watched the correspondence of several gentlemen in order to know what their opinions are. "Flat Justitia" has no sympathy towards the helpless being. It shows what kind of person he is. He is none the less than a cruel being. "Truth" and several other sympathisers give sufficient grounds in favour of Fonseca. Since his Excellency the Governor is of the Liberal Party, I hope he will show his "liberality" by reversing the extreme sentence of death to that of transportation for life. His Excellency will not only do an act of mercy towards a fellow-being, but his own merits will be appreciated both at Home and in India. Of course it is not the wise policy of a Governor to set at liberty a criminal if he is caught red-handed, but much is not the case here. From the evidences that had been given by several of the witnesses in the High Court, I can infer from them that Fonseca is not the real culprit. No one even said in his evidence that Fonseca gave a pill to Duarte except a helpless lady Mrs. Duarte, who said that deceased said that Fonseca had given him a pill. From this a man of ordinary sense can say that this is not a direct evidence, but an indirect one.—Your, &c.,

Oct. 31. A SYMPATHISER.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—After all that has been said in connection with the Duarte murder trial, there remains very little for one to add to the very great elements of doubt which exist in the trial of Fonseca. As one who takes absolutely no interest in the case, I must say that in my humble opinion when such a case as Fonseca's had been presented it should have resulted in a verdict of "not guilty." I am surprised how the jury failed to view the ex-policeman's evidence in an unfavourable light, for to take one's knowledge back to the beginning of the case there seemed a probability of this individual being an accomplice, if such a deed was committed and as such should have had his place beside Fonseca in the dock. I am morally certain that if this sentence be carried out, Government will in the end regret the step. I was told of a remarkable case, which I believe appears in Lyon's Jurisprudence. It is this : In the mofussil a woman, by name Cassee, was living with a man, but somehow a murder was committed, and the murdered woman was placed at the door of Cassee's husband. Unfortunately Cassee disappeared that same day, and the charge was brought home to the husband for having murdered Cassee. The man protested his innocence, but it was no go. The sentence was carried out, the man hung, and then to the utter amazement of all Cassee turned up." I hope, however, in Fonseca's case care will be taken to see that there shall be no hanging of an innocent man.—Yours, &c.,

APPELLANT.

THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

The Matriculation examinations in connection with the Bombay University will be conducted during the current month, commencing on the 11th instant, in Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Belgaum, and Karachi. In Bombay it will be held in the *mandap* erected for the purpose near the Wodehouse Bridge. Three thousand candidates have offered themselves for examination : 1,698 in Bombay, 388 in Poona, 460 in Ahmedabad, 323 in Belgaum, and 137 in Karachi. There are 57 lady candidates. Out of these 34 are European and Eurasian ladies., 21 are Parsi ladies, and 2 are Hindus.

The Previous, Intermediate, First B. Sc., F. C. E., F. Ag., S. Ag., and Diploma in Agriculture examinations will also be held in the *mandap*, commencing next Monday, and terminating on the 8th instant. The female candidates for P. E and Intermediate examinations will be accommodated in the University Library.

Second B. A., Second B. Sc., and L. C. E. examinations will be held in the Town Hall on Monday, the 18th instant, and the examination for the degree of M.A. will be held in the Town Hall on the 25th inst.

The first examination for the degree of LL. B. will be held in the *mandap* on the 22nd instant, while the Second and the Final examinations for that degree will be held in the Town Hall on the 25th. The L. M. S., and examination for honours in Law, will also be held on the same day at the same place, while the examination in elementary mechanics of solids and fluids will be conducted on Thursday, the 28th instant.

EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN DEATH BENEFIT FUND.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the members of the above fund was held in the rooms of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India on Wednesday evening. There were present Messrs. D. Holden, H. W. E. Boyn, A. J. Rodrigues, H. Black H. Closson, E Keess, C. J. King, A. Rule, J D. Chaves, D. Thompson, W. K. Laxton, F. S. Fairfield, J H Burret, C. Cooke (on behalf of Mrs. M. A. Cooke), W F. Lewis (on behalf of Captain J. Lewis), T. B. Coulson, Whitney, V. Lynn, J. Budd (senior), A. Menesse, C. Lauder, A. B. F. Myer, J. Brown, J. E. Steinhoff, A. Spilling, H. Kerigan, M. J. Barker, Mrs. A. Whitaker, and Mr. F. C. Webb.

Mr. A. B. F. Myer, the chairman, read the notice calling the meeting and stated that it was with great satisfaction to himself, and which he felt would also be doubtlessly the opinion of all present that the time had arrived for them to consider some alteration in the rules of the death benefit fund, which, in his humble opinion should have been done long ago. For the proposals presented for their adoption they were indebted to their much esteemed and venerable friend Mr. A. Rule. If the proposals were carried, as he sincerely hoped they would be, the fund would be within the reach of the poorest members of the community, many of whom he need hardly state were in receipt of very low salaries which prevented them from making any provision for their families. The present scheme would, he felt certain, supply a long felt want.

Mr. C. J. King, in reply to an enquiry by Mr. J. Brown, whether the present proposals of having four classes would prove benefical or otherwise, pointed out that the meeting was called not to discuss the question, but to decide whether the proposals made should be adopted or rejected.

The chairman said that that they had met as stated by Mr. King, but that free discussion on the subject was absolutely essential to make matters clear, as it was impossible all one would wish to say could be said in a proposal, which of necessity had to be brief and to the point.

Mr. J. Budd (Senr.) in speaking on the subject remarked that Mr. Rule's proposals as thet originally stood were beyond contention altogethey impracticable as the demand on the fund in thr event of a large death rate would be disastrous while the proposals made by the special com, mittee if given effect to, might result in an accession of a hundred members or so to the fund in each of the classes, and the amount the nomines of a deceased member would thus receive, he pointed out, be insufficient to pay even the undertaker. He would, however, propose an amendment which would be beneficial to all concerned as well as to the fund.

Mr. King here pointed out that Mr. Budd was not in order, and that no proposal or amendment other than those on the agenda, which the members present had been called together to accept or reject could be put forward.

Mr Rule explained that his original proposals were rejected by the special committee, of which committee he and his friend Mr. J. Budd were members, on account of the impracticability of giving effect to the same and that after due consideration the resolutions passed by the special committee bearing upon his (Mr. Rule's) idea of having four classes with entrance fees and monthly subscriptions so rated as to be within the means of the very poorest of the comunity were drawn up and placed before them now for adoption or otherwise.

Mr. C. J. King remarked that with all due deference to the members of the special committee he felt it his duty to point out that that committee had been asked to consider and report on Mr. Rule's proposals and nothing more, and that they had certainly exceeded their power when they took it upon themselves to formulate a resolution or resolutions, of which he as a trustee had not received due notice.

Mr. Spilling rose to a point of order stating that Mr. King had occupied the attention of the chair more than once on the same subject.

Mr. H. Closson pointed out that having four classes in the fund would create additional clerical work, and that in the matter of supervision too, difficulty would be experienced, as the office of a trustee at the present moment was no sinecure and hard to be filled. He would propose that there be two classes, viz., Re. 1 and annas 12 respectively. This was seconded by Mr. Black and was about to be put to the vote when Mr. Kerigan proposed the following amendment :—That the recommendations of the special committee on Mr. Rules proposal be accepted in its entirety. The amendment was carried by a majority, another amendment made by Mr Budd having been negatived.

In virtue of the amendment the present rates of subscription and entrance scale of donations were continued ; and the nominees of a member on the death of the latter were declared entitled to receive from every member of the class the deceased belonged to the equivalent of one monthly subscription.

Several other changes having been made in the rules, the proceedings terminated with the usual compliment to the chairman.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STARLING.)

A BOY MURDERED BY A COMPANION.

IMPERATRIX VS. MARUTI GAHINAJI.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Arthur H. Unwin, Sessions Judge of Nasik, who, on the 4th September last, convicted the accused of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life.

The accused, aged fifteen years, a weaver, was charged with the murder of Bhau Bhika, aged eight years, in the District of Nasik, on the 29th June last, by strangling him to death in order to rob him of his ornaments at Yeola. Accused pleaded guilty by replying "it so happened," and simultaneously nodding assent. The language used in explaining the charge to him was of the simplest possible kind. Thereupon he was asked to show cause why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, and his request for a pleader for that purpose was complied with after recording a finding of guilty. His mother, Rukhmi, deposed in the Sessions Court that the accused was her son by a former deceased husband, and was not more than fifteen years and a-half old. Though the accused seemed fairly strong and chicken, the Sessions Judge thought the mother was quite credible on this point. He, therefore, accepted the accused's pleader's argument so far as it related to his youth, and no farther, and found it only necessary to remark that he thought the spirit of the age was against hanging boys. For these reasons, Mr. Unwin sentenced the accused to be transported for life. In his appeal to the High Court, the accused stated that he did not kill the boy (since deceased). He did not know the cause of his death. They were playing, after which the deceased went to his house ; and the accused to his. The deceased died that night, and the police arrested and maltreated him, and though fear of further maltreatment, he made such statements as they asked him to make. It appeared from the evidence in the case that the deceased disappeared on a Saturday afternoon. After taking his meal he went out to play, having ornaments on his person. As he did not return that night, a proclamation was made in the town with a drum. The next morning the accused was arrested on suspicion, as he had very red eyes. He afterwards confessed that he had murdered the deceased in a particular place. He took the police to the room of one Chand Khan. The door was shut with a chain, and the accused open it with his own hand. The deceased's body was lying on the floor with the head all over on one side. The shoes and the cap were lying near it. All the ornaments expect one on the neck were gone. His neck appeared to be broken, he had marks of blows on his chest, and some blood was flowing from his left eye. The accused afterwards produced some of the missing ornaments from a spot in the compound of his house. After the recovery of the ornaments, the body was taken to a dispensary for examination. There were nail-marks on the neck.

The accused's dhotur bore stains of blood.

Their lordship's on a consideration of all the circumstances, rejected the appeal.

RUPTURING A SPLEEN WITH A STONE.

IMPERATRIX VS. RAMA WALAD JESU.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. C. H. Jopp, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, who, on the 25th September, convicted the accused of voluntarily causing grievous hurt and sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment. The accused was committed for trial on a charge of culpable homicide. A charge of murder was added in the Sessions Court at the request of the Public Prosecutor. In the opinion of the Sessions Judge, there could be no doubt that the death of the deceased Manya was caused by the accused's throwing a stone which struck Manya on the side and ruptured the spleen. The accused's pleader contended that the accused threw the stone at the cattle which Manya and his companions had brought to the field in order to drive then towards the village, that the stone struck Manya accidentally. The Sessions Judge upon the evidence was of a contrary opinion. It was unlikely, however, that the accused, when he threw the stone, knew that it was likely to strike the deceased over any vital organ or to cause his death, though he must have known when he threw the stone that he was likely to cause grievous hurt to the deceased. The Sessions Judge found the accused not guilty of murder and culpable homicide, and agreeing with the assessors, found him guilty of causing grievous hurt and sentenced him as mentioned above.

Their lordships on a consideration of the evidence, rejected the appeal.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 31ST OF OCTOBER 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samll shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max,) and minimum (min,) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·89	SW	3	89·6	63·9	32	...	14·00	−12·23
Agra	29·88	SW	2	90·1	60·4	29	...	26·25	−6·84
Cawnpore	29·95	WSW	3	93·3	54·0	45	...	21·20	...
Allahabad	29·87	Calm	2	88·6	54·4	62	...	25·85	−11·14
Jhansi	29·96	SW	3	90·6	64·7	32	...	28·32	−9·17
Jacobabad	29·88	ESE	3	86·0	60·5	49	...	2·23	−0·45
Karachi	29·87	NNW	...	82·0	65·9	81	...	4·09	−1·99
Jeypore	29·92	NW	2	91·3	57·9	44	...	21·46	−5·17
Ajmere	29·97	Calm	1	90·4	53·2	67	...	23·21	+3·18
Deesa	29·91	E	6	96·3	57·5	33	...	21·46	−1·47
Ahmedabad	29·91	ENE	3	90·3	63·6	46	...	33·59	...
Bhuj	29·86	SW	6	94·6	65·4	50	...	12·01	−1·88
Rajkot	29·86	E	5	91·8	62·8	58	...	18·31	−9·56
Veraval	29·86	N	4	81·1	62·2	59	...	17·79	...
Neemuch	29·95	NE	4	87·8	53·3	36	...	25·25	−5·09
Indore	29·91	N	2	84·2	53·6	56	...	30·77	−2·29
Sangor	29·94	Calm	1	83·3	55·8	52	...	12·16	−3·51
Jubulpore	29·89	SSE	1	85·9	52·9	64	...	50·97	−5·89
Hoshangabad	29·95	NE	4	86·8	59·3	44	...	40·17	−13·57
Khandwa	29·92	ENE	3	90·2	59·1	53	...	22·64	−8·66
Raipur	29·92	N	4	86·3	57·7	68	...	41·86	−6·84
Nagpur	29·92	Calm	...	84·3	72·1	90	0·01	53·62	+0·30
Amraoti	29·93	SE	4	87·7	70·8	95	0·05	23·54	−10·54
Akola	29·89	ENE	6	89·0	71·7	93	0·18	25·14	−9·30
Surat	29·82	E	L	91·6	66·5	83	..	29·07	−16·82
Malegaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	29·86	NE	6	89·9	76·5	78	...	67·38	−1·97
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar	29·83	Calm	2	81·3	65·4	88	...	21·26	...
Aurangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	29·78	Calm	6	84·3	69·6	93	0·33	30·38	+0·43
Ratnagiri	29·88	SSE	4	85·4	73·9	92	...	85·81	−23·29
Belgaum	29·84	Calm	7	82·2	65·4	87	...	47·85	+4·12
Goa	29·86	Calm	9	85·6	76·4	91	0·35	87·27	...
Karwar	29·84	ENE	6	87·7	76·5	87	0·34	106·24	−15·85
Mangalore	29·87	ENE	3	87·5	75·4	93

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 31.

At the weekly biddings for Indian Council Bill in London yesterday, the 50 lakhs offered was all allotted between the three Presidencies at 1s. 1 7-8d., Calcutta taking 33 lakhs, Bombay 10 lakhs, and Madras 7 lakhs, the price obtained being 1-32d. higher than the previous Wednesday's regular allotment price, but the same as the extra allotments made meantime have been placed at. It is announced that 50 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks advanced their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by 1-16d., making it 1s. 1 11-16d.

Consols were 1-16 per cent. lower, at 107⅛; but Indian Sterling Loan remained at 118⅛. The price of Bar Silver was unchanged at 31⅛d. per lb.; and in New York the metal was still quoted at 67⅛ cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered. Braziers' Copper recovered the late decline of 10s. per ton, and was again quoted at £54; Yellow Metal being 1-16 higher, at 4 5/8. French Rentes in Paris were ⅛ per cent. lower, at 100⅛; and Paris Exchange on London declined slightly, to fcs. 25·22½.

A further advance of 1-32d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday at 4⅛d. per lb.; and the corrected prices of Arrivals as wired by Reuter, show an advance of 7-64d. to 3-16d. per lb., the extreme quotations being 4 47-64d. for October-November deliveries, and 4 49-64d. for February-March. In Surats, the only change was an advance of 1-16d. in "Fine" Belatee at 4 3-16d. per lb The market closed firm; Surats dull; and Arrivals firm, Sales 14,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. The day's Imports were 22,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm.

The price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton in New York advanced further 1-8 cent per lb. yesterday, say, to 9 cents per lb.; white Futures for January were 12 points higher, at 8·89 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 38,000 bales, which compares as follows with the figures for the two previous years given below; the total arrivals of the new crop also showing the following comparison.

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Wednesday's Receipts...	38,000	82,000	42,000
Four days' do.....	187,000	302,000	245,000
Since 1st September.....	1,534,000	2,085,000	1,707,000

Cotton has been firm here to-day at an advance of Re. 1 per candy, and a much larger business than of late has been reported, the transactions in both directions summing up 3,600 bales. Of these, exporters have bought, ready 100 Julgaum, at Rs. 228; 100 Dhulia, at Rs. [226; 50 Khangaum, at. Rs. 240; 50 Akola, at Rs. 240; and 500 each of old Dhollers guaranteed "Fully Good" and "Fine" at Rs. 216 and Rs. 226 respectively, and they have contracted for 500 Bengal, "Fine," at Rs. 211, and 600 "Fully Good" at Rs. 191-3 for November delivery; 300 "Fine" Broach for March at Rs. 261; and 300 "Fine" Bhownugger, for April delivery at Rs. 241. The Mills have bought 200 ready new Bengal, at Rs. 190-209; and 100 each of Julgaum, at Rs. 228; and Dhulia, at Rs. 225; and 100 each of old Akola, at Rs. 193; and Karanja, at Rs. 203 per candy.

A little more rain in the Oomrawuttee Cotton circle was reported by the official telegrams received from the districts this morning; but there had been an appreciable damage to the crop so far, though picking had become general in the Khangaum, Dhulia, and Julgaum districts. At Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, the Cotton plants could scarcely look better than they did, and it is stated that a larger area in this circle has been sown with Cotton this year. In the Broach and Dhollera circles the plants were flourishing; and at Wadhwan and Dhollera itself, prospects were improved.

WHEAT has been in but small request by shippers to-day; but the feeling has been steady, and prices are all unchanged.

SEEDS have been firm in tone and a large export business has transpired, while prices of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have further advanced one anna per candy, our closing quotations this evening being as follows:—

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat Rs. 7-10-0 to Rs. 7-12-0 per cwt
Do. do. Cawnpore, 7-3-0 to " 7-4-0 "
Do Red ..... 6-7-0 to " 6-8-0 "
Gingelly, White....., 40-0-0 to " 41-0-0 per ody
Do. Mixed ..... " 38-0-0 to " 39-0-0 "

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,122	bales.
Wheat	10,805	cwts.
Linseed	762	"
Gingellyseed	6,540	"
Castorseed	759	"
Rice	4,090	"

FREIGHTS are very quiet, and we report no change in rates except for immediate shipment, steamers about to sail experiencing difficulty in filling up.

EXCHANGE opened with an unsettled feeling at 1s. 1 27-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 15-16d. for three months' sight Credits for 1895 and 1s. 1 31-32d. for 1896, remaining thereat throughout the day, a moderate business only being reported both ways, and the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...	1s. 1 27-32d. per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	...	1s. 1 27-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	...	1s. 1 7-8d. "
Credits 3 Do.	...	1s. 1 15-16d. "
Francs 3 Do.	...	1·46⅝ "

with forward Bank remittance quoted at 1s. 1 27-32d.; and Credits at 1s. 1.31-32d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 108 9-16 for Money and 108¼ for Account with a steady feeling; but thereafter the price hardened to 108 11-16, at which price it closed for cash, with the next settlement quoted at 108 3/8.

SHARES.—There has not been much doing in this market to-day, but such movement as there has been in Mill Scrip has been in buyers' favour. We note a decline of Rs. 75 in Mahaluxmee; of Rs. 20 in Central India; of Rs. 15 in Bombay Cotton; of Rs. 10 in Colaba Land; of Rs. 5 in Manockjee Petit; and of Rs. 2 in Anglo-Indian; While Lukhmidass have advanced Rs. 20. In Presses, New Indian are Rs. 4¼ Lower.

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th October, 1895 on 115·10 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	2,000	11,200	30	13,230
Or per mile of Railway	18	97	.....	115
For previous 15 weeks of half-year..	38,535	1,12,185	772	1,51,492
Total for 16 weeks...	40,535	1,23,385	802	1,64,722
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year (on 95 miles open)	1,211	732	16	1,959
Per mile of Ry. do..	27	16	1	44
Total to corresponding date do.	11,146	7,786	301	19,233

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 11,271
Ditto to date ..... " 1,45,489

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th October 1895, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	82,000	1,34,000	4,000	2,20,000
Or per mile of Railway	178	290	9	477
For previous 15 weeks of half-year.	12,94,685	18,24,414	52,172	31,71,231
Total for 16 weeks...	13,76,685	19,58,414	56,172	33,91,231
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,00,914	1,33,544	837	2,35,295
Per mile of Ry do..	219	233	2	504
Total to corresponding date do.	13,30,695	17,62,579	79,977	31,73,251

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 12,965
Increase to date ..... " 2,18,080

QUIQUERN

A TALE OF THE ICE-BOUND SHORES.

By RUDYARD KIPLING.

PART IV. of this remarkable story will appear in the *Bombay Gazette* of Saturday, November 2.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

NASIK.

BIRTH.

CLARKSON—October 30, at Nasik, the wife of Surgeon-Lt. Colonel J. W. Clarkson, I. M. S., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LEVETT-YEATS—October 22, at Ghazipur, the wife of G. A. Levett-Yeats, Opium Department, of a daughter.

PERMIEN—September 29, at Allahabad, the wife of the Rev J. G. B. Permien, of a son.

DEATHS.

LITSTER—October 25, at Lucknow, (when on the march with his Regiment *en route* to Cawnpore), Captain Thomas Litster, Quarter-Master, 2nd Battalion, Highland Light Infantry, aged 48 years.

YULE—October 27, at 3 Harrington Street, Calcutta, Agnes, the beloved wife of W. R. Yule.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1895.

THE mission of Sir Mortimer Durand to Kabul two years ago undoubtedly cleared away many of the misunderstandings which then existed between the Government of India and the Amir. As Lord Lansdowne said before leaving India, the settlement was arrived at in the face of enormous difficulties, which would have made an agreement impossible but for the tact, patience, and sincerity which Sir Mortimer Durand displayed during his visit to Kabul. The benefits of the understanding were mutual. The Government of India obtained a clear definition of our political frontier; the Amir's sovereignty over the districts of Asmar and Bunial was acknowledged, and his Highness was granted the unrestricted right to import arms, together with an enhancement of his annual subsidy from twelve to eighteen lakhs. The alliance thus paid for has since then been fairly well observed on the part of the Amir, who it is believed has consistently refrained from any political intercourse with the great Power whose kingdom borders the Northern limits of his own. But it must be confessed that there are occasions when Abdur Rahman's actions are of such a character as to sorely try the patience of the Government pledged to protect him, even though to do so the North-West Frontier may have to be crossed. The recent attempt of the Amir to go behind the Government of India and to establish direct relations with Great Britain by being represented at the Court of St. James is one of the most recent illustrations in point. Had Abdur Rahman's knowledge of Western diplomacy been more extensive he would have known that such a request, coming from an Afghan ruler, who has doggedly refused to permit the Government of India to be properly represented at Kabul, could not be entertained for a single moment. To have political dealings with the Amir through the Indian Foreign Office, and at the same time to allow an Afghan Ambassador to be accredited to the Court of St. James, would obviously be about as fruitful a method of producing misunderstandings as could well be devised. The extremely slow progress made in the work of demarcating the frontier between Baluchistan and Afghanistan is another matter in regard to which the conduct of our Afghan allies can scarcely be regarded as entirely satisfactory. The British members of the Boundary Commission have to stand firmly by the terms of the provisional agreement, for the Afghan representatives resort to well nigh every device known to Oriental diplomacy to obtain a better bargain than that to which they are entitled, and to obtain territory to which they have no treaty right. The British Commissioners could not think of conceding all that is asked, and it often becomes a question of seeing which side can wait the longest for the other side to give way. The British officers therefore have to wait until it is apparent to the agents of the Amir that they will gain nothing by persisting any longer in their impossible demands. But as this process of exhaustion has to be frequently repeated, the work of delimitating the frontier proceeds at a rate almost as slow as that which characterises the settlement of our boundaries with China, and those best able to judge are of opinion that unless the present rate of progress is accelerated another two years will elapse before the delimitation is completed.

It is to be regretted that the agreement arranged between the Afghan ruler and Sir Mortimer Durand was an exclusively political one, and did not deal with the question of commercial relations between the two countries. The better political understanding then arrived at seems to have strengthened rather than diminished Abdur Rahman's determination to put every barrier he can, short of absolute prohibition, upon trans-frontier trade with India. For many years that trade has progressively declined, and it is now materially smaller than it was when Abdur Rahman commenced his rule fifteen years ago; smaller, too, than at the end of 1893, when his subsidy was increased and other privileges were accorded to him. The trade with Kabul is divisable into two main heads: First, there is the home trade in articles produced in Afghanistan, and exported to India in exchange for imports, both of Indian and non-Indian origin; and next, there is the transit trade in goods from Persia and Russian Turkistan, imported into this country *via* Afghanistan, and exchanged for Indian exports. In his Trade Review for 1894-95, Mr. O'Connor points out that the latter trade has now almost ceased to exist, owing principally to the extortionate transit dues demanded by the Afghan ruler. For instance the transit tax on tea has recently been increased threefold, and is now about one hundred per cent. *ad valorem*. Such demands taken in conjunction with the heavy cost of caravan conveyance from Peshawar to the Oxus are in themselves sufficient to destroy the trade, but they are supplemented by the establishment of a Russian customs line on the Turkistan border to enforce regulations which are practically prohibitive. The object of the St. Petersburg Government—which in this case either from accident or design is effectively aided by the Amir—is to place British and British Indian goods on a very unfavourable footing in competition with Russian products; and thereby to secure a considerable amount of traffic for the trans-Caspian railway, and also to give an impetus to the development of the trade of Batoum. The latter object is clear from the fact that simultaneously with the enforcement of practically prohibitive regulations on the Turkistan border, the port of Batoum was opened to British and British-Indian goods for Central Asia on payment of an import duty averaging seven and a-half per cent. The result has been to divert the trade to Batoum, where tea (which by the old route would be subject first in Afghanistan, and then on the Russian border, to transit duties amounting in all to about one rupee six annas per pound) only pays from half-an-anna to an anna per pound. In other articles the difference if not so marked is quite large enough to ensure the abandonment of the trans-Afghan route for all commodoties, with the possible exception of those produced in the Punjab. The result of the violent endeavours of the Amir to limit the trans-Afghan trade, is, therefore, to deprive his Highness of the revenue derivable from moderate transport dues to which he might legitimately be entitled. The injury is to his exchequer and to Afghan traders rather than to British Indian merchants, who in accordance with the unchanging laws of supply and demand have adapted their policy to the situation, and have found a cheaper, safer and more expeditious route for their Central Asian commerce. Moreover, on political grounds it may not be an unmixed evil that commercial intercourse with Russia *via* Afghanistan has been stifled.

There is, however, less reason to excuse Abdur Rahman's obstinacy in adhering to an internal fiscal policy calculated to reduce to nothing a trade between India and Afghanistan, which has existed for many years, and which under normal conditions would be certain to expand as time goes on. Notwithstanding the sound common-sense which in many matters enables the Amir to break away from the mistaken self-contained policy of the past, his Highness has carried the principle of trade protection to an unwise and oppressive extreme. A ruler of intensly autocratic views, he seems to have formed the resolve to become the only trader in his dominions. He has monopolised article after article, and has leased the trade in them to persons to whom he has given the right of prescribing the terms and conditons on which other traders shall be permitted to import and export merchandise. The goods in which competition is thus rigorously stifled include the principle articles of merchandise produced in Kabul and exported to India, such as horses and fruits, and it is now said that the trade in cotton goods exported from this country has also been "taken in hand" by the Amir. Cotton piece-goods have hitherto formed our principal article of export to Kabul, but the value of the trade has gone down in the past three years from four hundred and thirty lakhs to one hundred and fifty-one. This is an illustration of the inevitable effect of the exclusive policy which Abdur Rahman is now pursuing. "It is natural," says Mr. O'Conor, "that the goods which have been monopolised should so rise in price as to materially restrict the consumption and that the same results should be brought about to a greater or less extent on all other goods which are worth trading in, for the general trader cannot be expected to compete with persons who are favoured with money advances and other privileges, and he withdraws from an unequal competition, leaving the articles in practically the same position as if they also had been monopolised." If Abdur Rahman possessed the advantage of a Western education, he would be sufficiently well acquainted with the story of the nations to know that the invariable effect of restrictive monopolisation on the part of the State is to diminish consumption and restrict production, and consequently to retard the progress of the people. "Both imports and exports must decline alike," says the Director-General of Statistics, in his forceful way, "until the regime is found too oppressive to be borne." It is clear, however, that the Government of India ought not to stand idly by while that acute stage is being reached. Why not send another mission to Kabul, headed by Mr. O'Conor, to point out to the Amir that in adhering to the existing system of monopolisation he is taking a most mistaken view of his own interests?

THE Independent Irish party is the name by which Mr. Redmond desires the Parnellites to be called, and in order to demonstrate that they, and they only, are the friends and future saviours of Ireland, he has issued a manifesto. In it he condemns the Anti-Parnellites, of whom Mr. Justin McCarthy is the leader, for "abandoning the policy of independent opposition to attach themselves to the English Radical party," and to this desertion he attributes the disasters which have befallen Home Rule. The people are not with him in this view, for the number of Mr. Redmond's friends returned to Parliament was quite insignificant. But he would have them with him, and the manifesto may be taken as the first move in an active campaign, commenced before the new Parliament has fairly come into life. There seems little chance of a Home Rule measure coming to the front for quite a quinquennium. The Conservative party may have some proposals of its own as to the best manner of dealing with Irish questions, but Mr. Redmond declares that there is "only one safe policy in Ireland, and that is Parnell's policy of independent opposition, which we have steadily maintained, and earnestly recommended to our countrymen. Outside that policy there is no safety for the Irish people." Mr. Redmond further gives it as his view, and the view of his friends, that Mr. Parnell's policy of achieving Irish freedom by constitutional means had not had a fair trial, because at a crucial moment the majority of the Irish representatives betrayed their leader and abandoned his policy in exchange for the treacherous promises of the English Radical party. That party, in which the Irish people were bidden to hope, he reminds them, is shattered into fragments, and lies on the ground like some broken idol of a forgotten god. "Gladstone is gone, Morley is gone, and Harcourt safely enthroned on a Welsh seat smiles benignly on the ruins he has made, and wonders at the imbecility of the men who still believe in him." This is pretty, but Mr. Redmond is nothing if not picturesque. But he adds the point he would like to make capital of, in the next sentence, where he says: The M'Carthyite party are responsible for having placed the Irish cause, which was entrusted to their care, under the feet of those English politicians. "It matters not whether their action was dictated by folly or treachery. They have proved themselves men unfit to be entrusted with the direction of the political affairs of the nation. They are a band of discredited politicians, without influence, without principle, who do not even possess an intelligent programme. Their only policy was to hang on to the tail of the English party, and to say 'ditto' to everything the Liberal Ministry proposed." An idiotic makeshift for a policy he calls it, and then proceeds to discuss how to save Ireland and how to re-establish a Parliament on College Green. This is in short the adoption of the "National Convention Programme," and to carry it into effect by giving political and financial aid. He and his party, he tells the Irish electors, are to confer on the whole Irish people without distinction of religion or politics the blessing of freedom, to secure to the humblest man the same liberty in the exercise of his political rights as is enjoyed by the richest and most powerful in the land, and he would have to organise them therefore in every district in Ireland; give as the means of making the policy effective by rendering thoroughly successful the national collection in aid of the fund of the Independent party. And on their part they undertake "to wage without pause or fear the battle for Irish national rights and civil and religious liberty."

MR. TROUP, her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Yokohama, has issued his report on the trade and navigation of that port during the past year. There is shown an increase in the total of the trade between Yokohama and the various portions of the British Empire. The total of the import trade represents the total value of imports from the British dominions at £3,730,805. The value of the exports amounts to £1,122,674, and thus the value of the total of this trade to £4 853,479. This increase is entirely on the side of imports, the export trade by itself showing a decrease. The war exercised no very perceptible influence on the general export trade, unless on that with China itself and Hongkong, and the fall in exchange operated in the direction of fostering and stimulating different branches of the trade. The periodical interruption of the railway traffic, occasioned by the transport of troops and military stores, however, hampered both branches of trade to some extent, as did also dearth of labour. The rice crop last year was a large one, notwithstanding a partial failure in this neighbourhood caused by drought, and the quality a fair average. As to cotton and woollens, Mr. Troup confesses that an exact estimate of deliveries cannot be arrived at; but any decline there has been in cotton yarn, has been in the lower counts, which are influenced by the competition of the Japanese mills. When mill operative labour can be had, as it can in Japan, at from c. 10 to c. 25, say from 2½d. to 6½d. a day, the competition, in the classes of manufacture in which it exists, must soon be decided in favour of the manufacturer here. In these and in all classes of cotton piece-goods, the continuous fall in the prices of cotton and the resulting decline in Manchester prices have, in addition to general causes, operated against demand. Of the cotton and woollen manufactures and mixtures, with the exception of mousselines de laine, flannel, cotton duck, woollen yarn, and about one-half of the woollen cloths, nearly the whole import comes from the United Kingdom. The same holds of canvas, while the British interests in the four exceptions just enumerated, and in silk-faced sateens, is but fractional.

THE troops in Garrison will parade on the General Parade Ground on Friday, Nov. 8, at 7-45 a.m., for review by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India. The parade is to be as strong possible—every available man to be in the ranks. The troops will be drawn up in line at twelve paces interval between corps in the following order:—Royal Artillery on the right; 21st Bombay Infantry, 22nd Bombay Infantry, and Royal Irish Rifles on the left. The guns in action will be on the extreme right of the line and will commence firing the salute when his Excellency is 800 yards from the saluting flag.

THE 22nd Regiment Bombay Infantry will detail a guard-of-honour of 100 rank-and-file, with band and regimental color, under the command of a British officer to parade at the Ballard Pier in review order on Saturday, or when the P. and O. mail steamer is signalled to receive the Governor-General-elect of Portuguese India. His Excellency will be received with a general salute. A salute of seventeen guns will be fired from the saluting battery when his Excellency lands. The Officer Commanding the Garrison and the District Staff will attend at the Ballard Pier.

THE Inspector-General of Artillery in India will arrive in Bombay on Saturday, the 16th instant, and will leave on Sunday, the 24th instant, by 11-30 p.m. train.

THE Honourable Mr. A. C. Trevor, I.C.S., C.S.I., who has been acting for six months for Sir Charles Pritchard as Public Works Member of the Viceroy's Council, would now in the ordinary course have resumed his substantive appointment as Revenue Member of the Bombay Government. But as his health is unsatisfactory, Mr. Trevor has been granted leave of absence under medical certificate for six months. The Honourable Mr. Nugent will, therefore, continue to hold the acting appointment he has so ably filled as Revenue Member of the Bombay Council.

WE learn that the Hon. Mr. Tilak, has accepted the view of the Bombay Presidency Association, that the Congress Committee appointed at the mass meeting held in the Lord Reay Market, Poona, a few days ago, cannot be recognised, and that only the original Committee has power to act. Mr. Tilak has agreed to continue to serve as Joint Secretary of the Committee, to which the names of the Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, and Mr. Dinshaw Wacha have been added.

BRIGADE-SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JAMES ARNOTT has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty within the period of his leave.

ON return from furlough Mr. J. Adams will revert to his substantive appointment as Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor; Mr. S. Rebsch to the Presidency District, P. W. D.; Mr. C. N. Clifton to the Ghar Canals District; and Mr. A. M. S. Ritchie to the Kaira and Panch Mahals District.

MR. R. KNIGHT, I.C.S., acting Assistant Judge, F. P., Bijapur, has been granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-three days, his place being taken by Mr

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DEPRESSION ON CONTINENTAL BOURSES.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The Continental Bourses are flat, to-day, owing to a strong Anti-English article which has appeared in the unofficial portion of the "St. Petersburg Official Messenger."

LORD SALISBURY AND FOREIGN POLICY.

Lord Salisbury, speaking at Watford, this evening, said he would endeavour, for the sake of continuity, to execute the Foreign Policy of his predecessors. His Lordship regretted the utterances of Mr. Gladstone in regard to the Sultan and the Armenian question, which, he said, add to the difficulties of the Powers in their negotiations for reforms.

Lord Salisbury announced that Social Amelioration would be the chief home question of the Government in the coming session.

The lowering of prices due to Free Trade has, he said, almost killed agriculture in several counties.

CHINESE CONCESSION TO GERMANY.

China has granted Germany a Crown concession at Tientsin.

TRIAL OF MAJOR LOTHAIRE.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Major Lothaire, who has been re-called from the Congo, will be tried, at Brussels, for the execution of Mr. Stokes.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

PARIS, Oct. 31.

M. Hanotaux, Foreign Minister, insists on France upholding the Treaty with Madagascar, while several Radical Deputies desire simple annexation. The difference is causing delays in the formation of a New Cabinet.

FRENCH PRESS ON THE RUSSO-CHINESE TREATY.

The *Temps* in an article, to-day, is convinced that the report regarding the Port ArthurTreaty published by the *Times* represents the future, if not the present, position of affairs, as it is impossible to suppose that Russia would neglect such an unique occasion for profiting by the condition of China.

THE STATE OF ARMENIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 30.

According to Turkish accounts there are twenty-six thousand insurgent Armenians in the mountains in the Zeitun district.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The death is announced of Sir William Mackenzie.

THE DEPUTY LEGISLATIVE SECRETARY-SHIP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 31.

Mr. J. M. Macpherson, late officiating Secretary in the Legislative Department to the Government of India, has decided to take four months' furlough from the 1st of December next to 1st April, 1896. Mr. H. Carnduff is to be appointed to officiate as Deputy Secretary during his absence.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Oct. 30.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Manila, from Colombo, arrived here yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, Oct. 30.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this evening.

COLOMBO, Oct. 31.

French Mail steamer Saghalien from Suez arrived.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Arroyo left Hongkong for Singapore yesterday.

The s. s. Hiroshima Maru arrived at Hongkong yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	4

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	107¼
3 per cent. Rentes	100¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	82 3-16
Bar Silver	31 1-8

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 31.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted. Telegrams for Senegal and Canaries can be sent via Lisbon St. Vincent, pages 64 and 70 of the Inland Telegraph Guide. Mails for Teneriffe leave Cadiz 3rd, 18th, and 30th of each month.

Amoor route interrupted near Khabarowka.

Cable Mozambique-Natal interrupted.

Cable Bonny-Camerun interrupted.

With effect from Friday, the 1st November, and until further orders, the tariff per word in messages between India and Europe will be decreased to rupees three and annas nine per word via Teheran or Suez, five annas a word less via Turkey, two annas a word to be added from offices in Burma. Complete revised tariffs to all other places will shortly be issued and to be acted on from date of receipt. Rates decreased by one anna to Annam, Hongkong, and Shanghai via Bhamo, Cochin-China, and Siam via Moulmein, Penang via Madras. Rates decreased by two annas to Russia (including Caucasus) via Teheran. Russia (excluding Caucasus) and Russia, Caucasus via Turkey or Turkey Odessa, Turkey (Europe) via Fao, Annam, Singapore via Madras or Moulmein Peking, via Bhamo, Cochin, China via Madras or Bhamo, Java and Siam via Madras, Tonquin via Moulmein, Aden via Bombay, Turkey (Asia) all places via Fao or Teheran, Batoum, Egypt first and second regions all places via Turkey, Elarich or Suez. Rates decreased by three annas to Russia (including Caucasus) and Turkey (Europe) via Suez, Hongkong via Madras or Moulmein, Japan via Bhamo, North America all places via Turkey, Teheran or Suez, North American Cables, except Nassau, Bermuda, and Key West, Tonquin, New South Wales South and West Australia, Victoria, Tasmania, and New Zealand via Madras. Rates decreased by four annas to Shanghai and Philipine Islands via Madras or Moulmein. Cape Colony (other places). Zanzibar, Natal (other places), and Seychelles via Bombay, Aden, New South Wales, South and West Australia, Victoria, Tasmania, New Zealand via Moulmein. Rates decreased by five annas to Japan via Madras, Port Nolloth, Mauritius, and Durban via Bombay, Aden, Queensland via Moulmein or Madras. Rates decreased by six annas to new Caledonia via Moulmein or Madras.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 31st October, 1895.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	30	2	30 p.m.	23	34
Teheran	31	1	56 p.m.	...	19
Suez	31	3	.. p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 31st October, 1895.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	19	...	1
" Karachi	...	30	...	1
" Madras	...	25	..	1

POONA GYMKHANA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 31.

Captain Bond, the honorary secretary, ought to be congratulated for bringing out the nice little Gymkhana races on the Poona race-course. The weather was rather warm, but the attendance was fair. Only one firm of book-makers, Res & Co., represented. The odds laid for the public were not good.

1ST RACE.—"Novice Cup."—Rs. 49. For all Arab and C. B. galloways 13·3 and under that have never won a race of the advertised value of Rs. 49 or over; 13-3 to carry 11st 7lb. W. for I. C. B's allowed 3lbs. Distance: 5 furlongs.

Mr Leith's b a gal Suleiman, 11st 11b, Owner 1
Mr Hoskyn's ch a gal Nawab, 11st 4lbs, Owner 2
Major Blomfield's ch a g Goldcrest, 11st 4lbs, Owner 3

Betting: 6 to 4 on Suleiman; 3 to 2 on Kushallah; 8 to 1 on Goldcrest; and 10 to 1 on the rest.

At the start Suleiman jumped off, winning easy.

Lottery: Suleiman sold for Rs. 54; Kushallah, Rs. 24; Goldcrest, Rs. 8; and Nawab and Toby, Rs. 6 each.

2ND RACE.—"Dwarf Stakes."—Rs. 49 for all Arab and C. B. Galloways 13-3 and under that have never won a race of the advertised value of Rs. 40 or over; 13-3 to carry 11st. W. for I. Distance: ¼ mile.

Mr Leith's b a p A-1, 11st, Owner 1
Capt Baynes' b ch m Sabine, 10st 11lbs, Aga S Shah 2
Capt Vaughan Harrison's b a p Raksh, 11st, Mr L S Roome. 3

Betting: Nothing on Sabine; 2 to 1 against A-1; 6 to 1 against Raksh and Blue Pill; 8 to 1 against Soda and Luxmi; and long odds against the rest.

A good start. A-1 jumped off, winning easy by three lengths.

Lottery: Sabine sold for Rs. 90; A-1, Rs. 44; Blue Pill, Rs. 16: Raksh, Soda, and Lilly, Rs. 12 each; Tommy, Rs. 10; Light Infant, Rs. 6; and Luxmi, Rs. 4.

3RD RACE—"Melbourne Plate."—Rs. 49. For all horses that have never won a race of the advertised value of Rs. 99 or over. Australians to carry 11st 7lbs. Arabs and C. B's to carry 10st. Penalties: Winners of race of advertised value of Rs. 49 or over—once, 4lbs.; twice or ofteuer, 7lbs. extra. Distance: 6 furlongs.

Miss Wilson's b aust g Legacy, 11st 9lbs, Capt Ross 1
Capt Lecky's b aus g Lonely, 11st 4lbs, Owner 2
Capt Heneage's b aust m Phyllis, 11st 9lbs, Owner 3

Betting: Nothing on Legacy; 6 to 1 against Flycatcher and Phyllis; 8 to 1 against Firefly; and 8 to 2 on Lonely.

At the start Lonely took the lead, leading by good clear two lengths. Legacy came up from at distance and challanged Lonely, who was just beaten on the post by half-a-length.

Lottery: Legacy sold for Rs. 34; Lonely, Rs. 30; Firefly, Rs. 14; Flycatcher, Rs. 4; and Phyllis Rs. 2.

4TH RACE.—"Debut Stakes."—Rs. 49. For all Arab and C.B. galloways 14 hands and under,and other classes 13-3 and under that have never won a race of the advertised value of Rs. 99 or over. Arabs and C.B's 14 hands to carry 11st., other classes 13-3 to carry 11st. 3lb. W. for I. Distance: 1,000 yards.

Mr Leith's b a gal Suleiman, 10st 3lbs, Mr Lane 1
Miss Wilson's ch aust m Sunshine, 10st 7lbs, Capt Ross 2

Betting: Evens on Sunshine; 7 to 1 against Lamplighter; and 2 to 1 on Suleiman.

After two false starts the three went away, Lamplighter soon remaining behind, and then the pair were running abreast for some good distance, but at the turn Suleiman took a slight lead, and won by a length.

There was no lottery on this race.

5TH RACE.—"Pony Plate."—Rs. 40. For all Arab and C. B's 13-2 and under that have never won a race of the advertised value of Rs. 175 or over; 13-2 to carry 11st. W. for I. Penalties: Winners of race of advertised value of Rs. 49 or over—once, 4 lbs., twice or oftener, 7lbs. extra. Distance: ¼ mile.

Surg-Major James' b ch g Pinfire, 9st 5 lbs, Aga S Shah 1
Capt Lecky's b a p Crystal, 11st 11b, Owner 2
Mr Leith's ch a p Little Bird, 10st 2lbs, Mr Lane 3

Betting: Evens on Crystal; 2 to 1 on Pinfire; 4 to 1 against The Rat; 5 to 1 against Raksh; and long odds against the rest.

A good race, the first three running in a line. At the turn Crystal led, but Pinfire, well ridden by Aga S. Shah, came up, and won by half-a-length.

Lottery: Crystal sold, for Rs. 52; Pinfire, Rs. 42; The Rat, Rs. 22; Little Bird, Rs. 18; Raksh, Rs. 12; and Tommy, Rs. 6.

6TH RACE.—"Desert Scurry."—Rs. 49. For all Arab and C. B. galloways 13-3 and under, and other classes 13-2 that have never won a race of advertised value of Rs. 49 or over. Catchweights over 11st. Distance: 2¼ furlongs.

Mr Anderson's ch a gal Caramel, 11st, Mr Locke 1
Miss Wilson's ch aust m Sunshine, 11st, Capt Ross 2

Betting: Evens on Sunshine; 2 to 1 against A-1; 4 to 1 against Soda; 6 to 1 against Lily and Jennie; 8 to 1 against Bracken and Kushallah; 10 to 1 against Goldcrest and A-1; and 6 to 4 on Caramel.

Won easily.

Lottery: Sunshine sold for Rs. 50; Caramel, Rs. 32; Soda, Rs. 22; A-1, Rs. 14; Jennie and Kushallah, Rs. 10 each; Bracken Rs. 8; Lilly, Rs. 6; Goldcrest, Rs. 4.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN C. H. I. HOPKINS, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, is posted to the Lahore District.

ON the expiration of his leave on 27th October, 1895, Veterinary-Lieutenant W. A. McDougall, Army Veterinary Department, is posted to Mooltan and directed to join at that station for duty.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT H. RIVERSA.M.S., has been transferred from Bombay District to Sind District. He will leave for Karachi in the R.I.S. "Clive," sailing on the 15th instant, and Surgeon-Lieutenant A. A. Gibbs, I.M.S., has been similarly transferred.

THE undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India on private affairs:—Captain R. H. Ewart, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, Commissariat-Transport Department, for one year; Captain A. H. G. Kemball, 1st Battalion 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, for three months; Captain C. C. Anderson, 26th Punjab Infantry, for one year; Lieutenant C. H. G. Moore, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, Commissariat-Transport Department, leave for one year, on medical certificate. Indian Medical Service—Surgeon-Captain A. J. Macnab, for one year, on private affairs; Surgeon-Captain W. B. Lane, for one year, on urgent private affairs. 11th Hussars—Lieutenant S. P. Yates for twelve months, on private affairs; Lieutenant S. V. Occleston, for twelve months, on private affairs: Lieutenant H. E. J. Brake, Royal Artillery, furlough for two years, on private affairs.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. TROOPSHIP CANNING.

THE Royal Indian Marine Troopship Canning, under the command of Captain G. E. Hotland, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Rangoon, which port she left on the 21st October, with the 1st Worcestershire Regiment, and details, consisting of 17 officers, 2 ladies, 3 warrant officers, 1 woman, 2 children, 619 men rank-and-file, 17 women, 24 children, 40 followers, and 2 horses. The Canning experienced fine weather throughout the voyage, except a strong head wind and sea with occasional heavy rain from 24th to 27th October. The Regiment will be transhipped to H.M's. Troopship Malabar to-morrow morning for conveyance to Aden. The following are the names of the officers:—Lieut.-Col. W. S. Clarke, Majors O. H. Oakes and W. A. Lenox Conyngham, Captain and Mrs. E. O. H. Wilkie, Captain G. T. Peacocke, Lieuts. A. K. Stubbs, C. H. Bennett, D. E. Cayley, M. E. D. Hepenstal, and R. T. C. Calvert. Second-Lieut. B. O. Richards, Lieut. and Adjutant O. B. Westmacott, and Captain and Quarter-master J. Young, of the 1st Worcestershire Regt.; Captain Menzies, 2nd Wilts Regt.; Lieut. Masterson, 2nd York Regt., Surgeon-Captain J. James, A. M. S., and Captain and Mrs. Beddeley, R. E.

SAINT ANDREW'S DINNER.

A PRELIMINARY meeting was held, yesterday evening, in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, the Hon. Mr. Macdonell in the chair, for the purpose of appointing a working committee to make the necessary arrangements for the above annual gathering. We understand that a large and representative committee was chosen, and there appears to be every prospect of the pious memory of the Patron Saint of Scotland being once more benefittingly celebrated.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Lucknow residents will entertain General Sir Robert and Lady Low at a ball at the Chutter Munsil on the 30th instant, and it is likely to be a very brilliant function, as both are extremely popular, whilst their hospitality has been practically boundless while at the head of military society in Oudh. On Thursday afternoon (23rd) Nawab Ali Kadr, of the ex-Royal family of Oudh, gave a garden party, in the Wingfield Park, to General and Lady Low. There were badminton and tennis, a military band and refreshments in profusion. Although the evening was cloudy and threatened rain, the public attendance, European and Native, was very large.

THE weather in Kashmir is each day getting colder. The brief autumn season is rapidly changing to winter. The foliage, which was green a few days back, is now red and yellow, and the leaves are falling fast. The news of the monopolising of all the tongas by the State on the Jhelum Valley road for the conveyance of General Sir Henry Brackenbury and the Resident has produced quite a rush back of visitors afraid that they might otherwise be left in the valley until winter comes downright upon them.

THERE was an enormous increase in the collections of Customs revenue in Madras during the official year 1894-95 over that of the previous year. The increase was expected from the introduction of the new Indian Tariff Act, but the Customs revenue continues to increase at a rapid rate, for during the first four months of the present official year (1894-95) ending July last, there was an increase of Rs. 5,83,090 under Sea Customs collections. The increase is chiefly due to the imposition of import duty on cotton goods, especially in Madras, where it rose from 6¼ lakhs to 12 lakhs, and in Malabar from about Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 3,36,000. There has, on the other hand, been a fall in the receipts from the exportation of rice and paddy, in Ganjam, South Arcot and Tanjore.

MR. J. THOMSON, Resident in Travancore and Cochin, made a vigorous and impressive speech at the installation of the new Rajah of Cochin on the 25th instant. He paid a high tribute to his Highness's character, and in the course of his address, remarked:—"His late Highness and the Dewan have loyally given their attention to the advice of of the Madras Government and much improvement has been effected, notably in Judicial working and in the Jail, Medical and Educational Departments. But reform moves slowly among a conservative people, and there is much still to be done to bring the State into line with British administration. What has been done has cost money, and what is to be done will cost more, but with two years' gross revenue at credit, and considerable room for expansion of income without in any way oppressing the people, there is no reason why what remains should not speedily be undertaken."

GOVERNMENT has solved the labour difficulty at the Calcutta Sailors' Home. The large crowd of West Indians and others who cannot find ships are to be deported as distressed seamen. Each steamer that leaves the port is to take away a number of the men.

THE Darjiling kukri assault case, in which a Bhutia was on his trial for the attempted murder of Mr. Gowenloch and for causing grievous hurt to Mr. Cooper, came to a conclusion on Saturday. The prisoner was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and his counsel immediately gave notice of appeal. Intense interest has been manifested in every stage of the proceedings both by planters and Bhutias. This is almost the first case in which a Bhutia has has been indicted for a murderous assault with a kukri, and a large collection was made among the hillmen for the prisoner's defence.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. W. Best retires from the 4th inst. He will take his seat as Chief Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore on Monday next.

THE Madras Government has communicated to the Judges of the Madras High Court, the Board of Revenue, the Local and Municipal Department and certain bodies and officers the letter from the Government of India regarding the advisability of legislating for the restriction and regulation of the sale of poisons in India, to which we recently alluded.

AT the anniversary meeting of the Madras Presidency College Literary Society, which is to be held in the course of next week, the Hon'ble Mr. J. Sturrock will deliver an address on "The attitude of educated Natives towards the education of females." H. E. the Governor will preside.

IN connection with a proposed terminal station on the Beach for the Madras and South Indian Railways, a survey of the Beach from Royapuram to the Fort is now in progress.

THE Nawab Laik-ud-Dowlah, an Arab chief o some importance, has come forward with a contribution of Rs. 10,000 towards the new race course which is being constructed at Secunderabad. The theatre in the station already bears the Nawab's name, and for the second time this generous Arab chief has offered a handsome contribution towards supplying a long-felt want in Secunderabad.

THE Dewan of Mysore has called for information from the Deputy Commissioners of the coffee planting districts with regard to the complaints of the European planters.

ALLUSION has frequently been made in these columns, writes the *Pioneer*, to the fact that on Indian railways the fares for passengers are based on a mileage rate, and that a traveller journeying 1,000 miles pays the same fare *per mile* as one who travels 10 miles. This, of course, is wrong in principle, since it is a well-known axiom of railway working that the longer the "lead," *i.e.*, the distance travelled, the more paying the traffic. As high fares deter people from travelling, so much long-distance fares, if they are based on a uniform mileage rate. In England the distances are so short and the importance of having frequent and rapid service between large towns is so great, that there is no question of long-distance fares; but on the Continent the subject is one to which considerable attention has been given; and that most conservative of countries, Russia, has adopted a modified "zone" system, suitable to the exigencies of such a vast continent. For distances up to 200 miles the fares are calculated on the mileage basis, but after that the zone system commences. A zone may be described as a fixed length within which the fare is uniform. Thus from, say, 200 to 225 miles, comprising the 1st zone, the fare is fixed at 32s. 6*d.*, for the 2nd zone 38s. 9*d.*, and so on. As the distances increase the zones become larger and the fares (if calculated by the mileage basis) become proportionately smaller. The only real advantage of this system is that the principle of reduced fares for long distances is recognised and ad hered to. Practically the same system is in force in India for through goods traffic, but instead of denominating it a zone system, we adhere to the mileage basis and charge less per mile for goods consigned 1,000 miles than for 10 miles. In passenger traffic, however, a uniform mileage rate is enforced, and thus long-distance travelling is severely handicapped. When the distances extend to 1,000 miles and upwards, the present Indian fares become exorbitant. A 1st class ticket from Howrah to Delhi (954 miles) costs Rs. 89-7-6, or 1¼ annas per mile. For the same distance in Russia the fare is about one-half of this. For 3rd class passengers the E. I. R. fare to Delhi works out 2¼ pies per mile, while for the same distance in Russia the rate is 3½ pies. On the other hand, for distances over 2,500 miles the Russian rate is below 2½ pies, while the Indian remains constant at that figure. Although, therefore, Indian fares are comparatively low for short distances, they become extremely high when long journeys have to be performed, and it is long-distance travelling that railways should endeavour to encourage by a system of reduced fares or zone tariff.

THE Darjeeling tea-planters have some cause to complain regarding the action of Government in allowing recruiting to be carried out in their midst. It is well known that the labour question is the main difficulty with which tea-planters in the hills have to contend, and in the Darjeeling District it is intensified by the large number of gardens that now exist and the scantiness of the local population. The difficulty, however, has so far been met by planters importing labour from Nepal, or more correctly by the offer of such inducements as will attract emigrants from that territory. Although the scale of wages obtaining is low, Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per head, yet as all the members of a family are able to obtain work on an estate, their total earnings are not inconsiderable. They have, moreover, a settled abode, and are granted some land round their hurts for their own cultivation. When, however, a recruiting agent appears on the scene and is willing to enlist men for the Gurkha regiments or Burma Police at Rs. 8 to Rs. 14 per month, the conditions of the labour market undergo a change. The temptation of high pay is too great for an able-bodied man to resist, and some hundreds have, it is said, been drafted away from the district recently. The recruiting has not been entirely confined to the Army and Police, as the Assam-Bengal Railway Company are, it is stated, making bids in the labour market. Considering that there are upwards of one hundred tea estates in the Darjeeling District, employing perhaps 50,000 coolies, and that hundreds of thousands of pounds have been invested in equipping the factories with buildings and machinery, it seems altogether wrong that Government should step in and outbid the planters in the labour market. The tea industry is one deserving of every encouragement at the hands of Government, and if we are ever likely to have British colonies in the Himalayas, the cultivation of tea is the sole industry that offers any prospects to colonists. The relations of planters with Government are not always cordial, and on these as well as other grounds it is most desirable there should be no cause amongst the planters for such a complaint as an interference with the labour market.

A BAD accident occurred at Simla on Friday last attended with fatal results. The premises of E. Clarke and Co. are being dismantled preparatory to reconstruction. The coolies employed on pulling down the wall next to the Post Office being, it is stated, unsupervised, commenced operations at the bottom instead of the top of the wall. Consequently the whole structure came down with a run and instead of the wall falling outwards as was apparently expected, it fell inwards on to the floor of a room below in which some coolies were engaged in removing *debris*. The floor gave way and two of the unfortunate coolies were buried, one escaped with severe contusions, but the other was taken out dead with his head completely smashed and his body crushed in a dreadful way. There seems to have been great carelessness somewhere, if, as said, ignorant coolies were allowed to work without supervision of any kind.

THERE is, we are told, a religious madness abroad in India. This statement is not made by a brutal and unsympathetic civilian or unofficial European, but by one of our Native contemporaries, *Tuti-i-Hind*. The recent kine-killing agitation and the counter-ebullitions of intolerance are referred to this mania as their cause. Our contemporary comments with considerable force upon the anomaly involved in the recrudescence of religious hatred at the very time when Western thought and civilization are spreading with a rapidity never known before. We part company with the *Tuti-i-Hind*, however, when it proceeds to state its *naive* remedy for the evil. The Government, it proposes, should put a stop to a number of the religious fairs, processions, etc., which are at present permitted all over the country. Many of these are said to be immoral, and others quite unauthorised by tradition. It ought, therefore, to devolve upon Government to examine these solemnities in the light of the ancient writings, and place its ban upon all that have not their sanction. This view of the matter will hardly commend itself to Government.

THE Chief Engineer for Railways in Ceylon, in the report on his recent visit to India, when he came to report on the narrow gauge lines of this country, remarks that "notwithstanding any supposed economy as regards the proportion of dead weight of vehicles to the paying load upon the metre as compared with the standard gauge, if I am correct in assuming that the real aim of successful railway working is to convey a passenger and a unit of goods over the unit of distance at the least possible cost, the advantage would still seem, in some cases, to remain with the standard gauge."

A VIENNA correspondent writes: The Hungarian Government some time ago invited members of the Vienna Press and the correspondents of foreign papers to Budapest to view the preparations for next year's Millennium Exhibition, and afterwards to inspect the works at the Iron Gate of the Danube. The journalists were received at the station with exquisite courtesy, and invited to the Press Club, where a distinguished company waited to welcome them, including the Prime Minister, Baron Banffy, and three other Ministers. A banquet was afterwards given in their honour, at which many toasts were drunk. On Thursday morning the buildings at the exhibition were visited, as well as Munkaczy's studio, where he is painting "Arpad's Conquest of Hungary," and the new Parliament building, which is copied from the English House of Commons. In the evening, after another banquet, the journalists started for Orsova to view the Iron Gate works.

UZANNE'S "Book-Hunter in Paris" must be familiar to all collectors of books. There is to be published in a few weeks "The Book-Hunter in London," by Mr. William Roberts. It is to be uniform with the first-mentioned work. It is to be published by Mr. Elliot Stock. The author will narrate the history of the art and science of book-hunting from the earliest authentic period of that captivating pursuit to the present day. Mr. Roberts starts from a time long previous to the introduction of printing. Among the topics to be dealt with are early book sales, book-hunting localities, famous booksellers, old book stalls, present-day book stalls, curious catalogues, famous "finds," and famous collectors. The book will contain a great many illustrations, with portraits of collectors, booksellers, librarians, sketches of famous book shops, and specimen pages of rare bindings. The idea is good.

THE greatest adept in the diving profession is said to have been Mr. Lambert, late chief diver to Messrs. Siebe and Gorman, the well-known submarine engineers. This man, Mr. Steelcroft tells us, once had a thrilling fight with a shark at the bottom of the Indian Ocean. He had been sent to the Island of Diego Garcia to fix copper sheets on a coal hulk that had been fouled by a steamer, and it was while engaged in these operations that he was annoyed by the same shark every day for nearly a week. The monster, however, was scared away every time Lambert opened the escape valve in his helmet and allowed some air to rush out. One day Lambert signalled to his attendants for a big sheath knife and a looped rope. Having got these, he used his bare hand as a bait, and waited until the shark commenced to turn on its back, when he stabbed it repeatedly, passed the noose round its body, and signalled for it to be drawn up. The diver brought home the shark's backbone as a trophy. Lambert's greatest achievement was the recovery of treasure from the Alfonso XII., a Spanish mail steamer belonging to the Lopez Line, which sank off Point Gando, Grand Canary, in 26½ fathoms of water, or nearly 160 feet. The salvage party was despatched by the underwriters in May, 1885, the vessel having 100,000*l.* in specie on board. For nearly six months the operations were persevered in, and golden bait was dangled before the divers who could reach the treasure room beneath the three decks. Two divers lost their lives in the vain attempt, the pressure of water being fatal. An illustration to this article, showing Lambert in the hold of the treasure ship, is a drawing which Mr. Gorman had executed to commemorate the recovery of 90,000*l.* from the Alfonso XII.; Lambert's share of this was 4,500*l.* The paper is also accompanied by a photograph of one of the original treasure chests removed from the vessel, wherein one of the gold coins is seen let into a glass panel in the side of the box.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY inspected the Bikanir Camel Corps at Agra on Monday, and in the evening attended a garden party at Secundra given by the members of the Agra Club.

THE REVOLT OF TROOPS IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

PREPARATIONS FOR AN EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Oct. 29.

THE Governor-General as Commander-in-Chief has, to-day, published an order in which it is declared to be necessary in order to combat effectually the mutineers to prepare a column of the force existing in Pangim which is to start on an early date, and single-handed, or with the co-operation of other troops that may be sent hereafter, to destroy the revolutionary force that occupies Satary. The troops will have forty cartridges each man, and will be provided with full rations from the day of departure. Two medical officers and one hospital assistant are to accompany the expedition with an ambulance car, and necessary staff, and there will be a reserve of 8,000 cartridges with the force. The column will consist of 503 men all told, 100 of whom will be Marathas, 119 Christians and Mahomedans, 121 police Marathas, and 65 volunteers. The remainder will belong to other branches of the military service. In order to provide accommodation for troops to arrive from Portugal Captain A. B. Coelho has been appointed chief, and the Government printing press is to be removed to the building of the School of Arts, the record office and the book depot, with the treasury, being removed to the Revenue Office. These buildings as well as the barracks are to be put under repairs to receive the contingent expected from Portugal.

Out of the money collected by the rebels by extortion Rs. 25,000 are reserved for war expenses, Rs. 6,000 for rations and dress, and the remainder has been distributed at Rs. 5 per head. The principal families from Margaum, Curtorim, and Lolotim have left their homes, and gone to Belgaum. On the 21st instant Mr. Ignacio Nazarette was arrested, and kept in the look-up on a charge of being connected with the journal *Bradó Indiano*, but after two days' incarceration he was released. The Dessai of Arobo has sent sepoys to the help of Government, and the *Sonad* of Pirnem has sent volunteers for the defence of the capital city. Most of the robbers who looted the Church of Siolim have been captured, and it has been found that they do not belong to the deserters. The prisoners with the deserters are well treated, and they are allowed to receive letters from their friends and families, but these missives are perused before being delivered to their owners. A great panic was created at Curtorim and Macasana by the news that three hundred deserters were marching on the province. Within half-an-hour the principal families disappeared, but it was only a hoax. The deserters returned on the 26th instant with two cannons at Piligaum from which three charges were fired to frighten the people and the surrounding villages. These guns were purchased by Venetexa Porobo, of Ribandar, on the extinction of the Arsenal, and were offered to the Pagoda of Candola. They have also taken two guns that were buried at the Gate of Bicholim, and are trying to put them in working order. Barricades were raised at Amona and Peligaum by the deserters, who, finding them flimsy, have abandoned them. The efforts of the deserters are now confined to defending Nanuz. A bailif of the court of Bicholim with a warrant had caught an individual of Revora as a defaulter in the payment of taxes. Both of them were caught by the deserters, the defaulter was set free, but the bailiff was brought before a court presided over by a Mahomedan, and was made to sign a declaration that the Portuguese rule had ceased, and he was to obey the Ranes as his lawful superior. After making this declaration he was set free. The forces in Pangim at present number over 700, including volunteers. The fortification of Pangim consists of six barricades and two walls, on some of which cannon are mounted.

THE BOMBAY TRAMWAYS.

MR. P. C. H. SNOW, the acting Municipal Commissioner, has forwarded a letter to the Corporation, in which he points out that by a resolution passed ten years ago the Corporation sanctioned the conversion by the Tramway Company of the then existing single track of tramway from Moombadevie to Jail Road into a double track. The company accordingly doubled the tramway line from Pydhownie to Jail Road, but they could not then proceed with the work to Moombadevie, because the law only authorized the laying of a single line of tramway in this portion of the road. This difficulty has been got over by the Tramway Act passed last March, which enables the Tramway Company to double their existing line along Kalbadevi right from the Money School to Pydhownie with the previous consent of the Corporation, the approval of the Commissioner, and the sanction of Government. The Corporation having already sanctioned the laying of the double track, Mr. Snow forwards further particulars for their information and assent, namely, that Government be recommended to sanction the substitution of a double track in place of the single track now existing along a portion of the Kalbadevie Road near Coppersmith Bazaar. Mr. Snow points out that the proposal will not entail any expenditure on the Municipality.

BURSTS IN THE WATER MAIN.

THE following letter from the acting Municipal Commissioner will be laid before the Corporation at its November meeting:—In reference to the Corporation's Resolution No. 3628, of the 11th July, 1895, I have the honour to report that ever since the Tansa Works were opened in 1892, the Water Department has had considerable work in connection with the bursts of pipes and the leaking of joints on the 48 inch main between Dadur and Chinchpoogly; (2) the bursts reveal themselves promptly, but it is very difficult to detect the leaking joints, and especially in the case of the main from Naigaum Cross Road to Elphinstone Road, where the pipe is at or below the sub-soil water level for the greater part of the year; (3) the Water Engineer reports that in the early months of 1894 his department was engaged on the work of detecting and localizing the leaks in Dadur Road, and some were repaired. The work was stopped during monsoon and resumed after the rains, but no leak could then be detected, and, as there is no drain to carry off sullage from the chawl at the angle of Dadur and the new Tansa Roads, it was thought that the water at this point emanated from the chawl; (4) the Water Engineer subsequently made personal observations and it appeared to him very probable that there was a joint leak on the main somewhere in the locality. On a further examination, a joint leak was found on a small main, but nothing was found on the large main; (5) further observations have been made and it does not now appear that the leakage from the water main, if any, is serious. This is clear from the fact that, when the flow of water was stopped from entering the drain on the eastern side of the road, the flow on the west side was very slight. As there is no drainage in this locality, the sullage-water from the adjoining chawls soaks into the ground, and probably contributes to some extent to the flow of water which is seen on the western side of the road; and (6) one more leak on the small main was lately found and repaired. No leak, however, has been found on the 48-inch main at this place. The place will be kept under observation, and, when the flow of monsoon water from the rice fields has ceased it may be possible to ascertain whether there is any leak on the 48-inch main in this locality.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending October 29 was 443, giving a death-rate of 26 per annum per thousand as against 32·91 the corresponding period of last year, and 27·34 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 80 died from fevers; 1, smallpox; 2, measles; 68, phthisis; 1, cholera; 49, diseases of the nervous system; 74, affections of the respiratory organs; 18, diarrhœa; 7, dysentery; 32, still-born; 43, old age and debility; 11, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 29; Brahmin, 17; Bhattia 6; Hindu of other caste, 193; Hindu out-caste, 42; Musalman, 110; Parsee, 15; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 15; Eurasian, 3; European, 7; Negro-African, 2; other and unknown races, 2. The total number of births was 321 as against 266 the corresponding period of last year, and 301 the average over the past five years.

THE following are the dates on which the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, will visit the principal places named below, during his second tour of inspection:—November 11th to 15th, Bombay; 17th to 19th, Madras; on the 20th, Bangalore; 21st to 24th, Hosur: 26th to 29th, Madras; December 1st to 3rd, Hyderabad; 5th to 8th, Mysore; 11th to 17th, Bombay; 21st to 23rd, Calcutta; and thence to Umballa.

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QUIQUERN

A TALE OF THE ICE-BOUND SHORES.

By RUDYARD KIPLING.

PART III.

"My house is your house," said Kotuko, "but I think that we shall both go to Sedna together."

Now Sedna is the mistress of the Underworld, and the Inuit believe that everyone who dies must spend a year in her horrible country before going to Quadliparmiut, the Happy Place, where it never freezes and the fat reindeer trot up when you call.

Through the village people were shouting:—"The *tornait* have spoken to Kotuko. They will show him open ice. He will bring us the seal again." Their voices were soon swallowed up by the cold empty dark, and Kotuko and the girl shouldered close together as they strained on the pulling-rope or humoured the sleigh through the broken ice, in the direction of the Polar Sea. Kotuko insisted that the *tornaq* of the stone had told him to go north, and north they went under Tuktugdjung the Reindeer—those stars that we call the Great Bear.

No European could have made five miles a day over the ice rubbish and the sharp-edged drifts; but those two knew exactly the turn of the wrist that coaxes a sleigh round a hammock, the jerk that neatly lifts it out of an ice-crack, and the exact strength that goes to the few quiet strokes of the spear-head that make a path possible when everything looks hopeless.

The girl said nothing, but bowed her head, and the long wolverine fur fringe to her ermine hood blew across her broad, dark face. The sky above them was an intense velvety black, changing to

ed steadily for a few seconds, came to rest and vibrated again, this time nodding to another point of the compass.

"Too soon!" said Kotuko. "Some big floe has broken far away outside."

The girl pointed at the rod and shook her head. "It is a big breaking she said. "Listen to the ground-ice. It knocks."

When they kneeled this time they heard the most curious muffled grunts and knockings apparently under their feet. Sometimes it sounded as though a blind puppy were squeaking above the lamp; then as if a stone were being ground on hard ice; and again, like muffled blows on a drum; but all dragged out and made small, as though they had travelled through a little horn a weary distance away.

"We shall not go to Sedna lying down," said Kotuko. "It is a breaking. The *tornaq* has cheated us. We shall die."

All this may sound absurd enough, but the two were face to face with a very real danger. The three days' gale had driven the deep water of Baffin's Bay southerly, and piled it on to the edge of the far reaching land-ice that stretches from Bylot's Island to the west. Also, the strong current which sets out of Lancaster Sound carried with it mile upon mile of what they call pack-ice—rough ice that has not frozen into fields; and this pack was bombarding the floe at the same time that the swell and heave of the storm-worked sea was weakening and undermining it. What Kotuko and the girl had been listening to were the faint echoes of that fight thirty or forty miles away, and the tell-tale little rod quivered to the shock of it.

Now, as the Inuit say, when the ice once wakes after its long winter sleep there is no knowing what may happen, for solid floe-ice changes shape almost as quickly as a cloud. The gale was evidently a spring gale sent out of time and anything was possible.

Yet the two were happier in their minds than before. If the floe broke up there would be no more waiting and suffering. Spirits, goblins, and witch-people were moving about on the racking ice, and they might find themselves stepping into Sedna's country side by side with all sorts of wild things, the flush of excitement still on them. When they left the hut after the gale, the noise on the horizon was steadily growing, and the tough ice moaned and buzzed all round them.

"It is still waiting," said Kotuko.

On the top of a hummock sat or crouched the eight-legged Thing that they had seen three days before—and it howled horribly.

"Let us follow," said the girl. "It may know some way that does not lead to Sedna," but she reeled from weakness as she took the pulling-rope. The Thing moved off slowly and clumsily across the ridges, heading always toward the westward and the land, and they followed while the growing thunder at the edge of the floe rolled nearer and nearer. The floe's lip was split and cracked in every direction for three or four miles inland, and great pans of ten-foot thick ice, from a few yards to twenty acres square, were jolting and ducking and surging into one another and into the yet unbroken floe as the heavy swell took and shook and spouted between them. This battering-ram ice was, so to speak, the first army that the sea was flinging against the floe.

(To be concluded.)

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THE SEENA RIVER AND THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have lately had occasion to travel by the G. I. P. Railway from Madras to Bombay, and in crossing the Seena river I was surprised at the clumsy efforts made by the G. I. P. engineers to convey passengers and parcels across the break. At present they have three or four boats going backwards and forwards, and a great deal of time is lost and labour thrown away; while, if these railway engineers had only thought of pontoons joined in sections and held steady by wire, ropes and winches on both sides, passengers could have walked over, or been lorried. I suppose these railway engineers never heard of pontoons being thrown across large rivers than the Seena for horses, guns, tumbrils, and ambulances to cross. What the railway ought to do is to keep pontoons in sections ready for joining, so that the moment they hear of a break the pontoons could be despatched to the scene of accident, and the river bridged across, say, in a few hours. By this means, with the exception of a few hours' delay daily, the regular working of the railway both for goods and passengers would be uninterrupted. So far as the traffic department is concerned, they are helpless owing to the engineering department having only a boat service arranged for them, but they do all they can to help the passengers across, and the European guards are specially careful and good-tempered in dealing with the passengers in getting in and out of the boats, with their boxes and bedding and parcels, etc. Quite an army of coolies is engaged to lift out passengers' luggage from the carriages, one side into the boats, and out of the boats and into the carriages on the other. They have also ladders for ladies to climb up into the carriages. Too much praise cannot be given to the head that organized the traffic service, but I cannot say anything for the engineers who could fail back on no other resource than a boat service. One thing the traffic department should see to, and this is, that passengers are not fleeced by the coolies bothering and importuning for "cherrymerry." It is well known that all the coolies are railway employees, and yet the rascals have the cheek to say they are outsiders, and so wheedle a trifle out of passengers. Another thing. As there is usually about two hours' delay, good filtered water and a few chatties are much needed for passengers at the break; also a Parsee or Irani to sell tea, coffee, icecreams, cigars, biscuits, oranges, etc., for Europeans, and a Purdesi to sell gram, parched food, and sweets for natives, and a Brahmin for water. This ought to have been seen to long ago. This and the fleecing of passengers for "cherrymerry" by the coolies is the flaw in this otherwise splendid passenger service arranged by the traffic department at the Seena.—Yours, &c.,

A PASSENGER AND OBSERVER.

GORAI AND AMBAVNI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the time of submitting the annual budget of the Local Board of Salsette is drawing nigh, it will be of some service to the public concerned, were you to permit me to point out to the powers that be the desirability of making an adequate provision towards the repairs, etc., of that branch of the Bandora-Ghodbandar Road, which bifurcates towards the west, and connects the Ambavni (Government) ferry. It is in a very bad condition; there are numberless hollows and ridges, which render the passage of vehicles in monsoon impracticable, and in fair season, a matter of much difficulty. As it is without proper metalling, and built with mud and moorum, imperfectly consolidated, so soon as it begins to rain the communication becomes an eye-sore, and the public are put to serious inconveniences. What the branch in question requires is in the first instance the replacement of the portions destroyed, a good metalling, protected with an efficient pitching. The road will have not only to be levelled but also widened, and by raising and levelling it, it will be greatly improved. I beg to point out that by allowing it so long to remain in an inefficient condition it has called for heavy expenditure, which would not have been the case if the work had been originally efficiently constructed.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 30. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

INFORMATION reaches us from Bajaur that Mahomed Shah, the brother of Umra Khan, who was recently restored to Jhandol by the British Government, has picked a quarrel with Mahomed Sharif Khan of Dir, and the two are on the eve of coming to blows. The Bajauris are generally in favour of Sharif Khan. It is further reported that Mahomed Shah has written to the Amir, complaining that he is not supported by the British Government, and asking for assistance and advice. A quarrel between the Khan of Dir and Mahomed Shah might necessitate the interference of the British Government, as disturbances in the vicinity of Dir would threaten the security of our line of communications with Killa Darosh and Chitral.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

OPENING OF A GYMKHANA AND TENNIS CLUB AT PALITANA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Palitana on October 19th:—The opening ceremony of the Palitana Tennis Club was performed this morning in the presence of a large and influential gathering of European and native ladies and gentlemen. A large "shamiana" was erected for the occasion, and it was very nicely decorated with flags and buntings. A guard of honour of the Palitana State Armed Police was in attendance, and paraded opposite the "shamiana." Shortly before 8 a.m. his Highness the Thakore Saheb accompanied by Captain and Mrs. Merewether and Mr. McCausland, arrived in a carriage-and-four with postillions, and escorted by a detachment of his body guard. On alighting from the carriage they were cordially received by the Managing Committee of the Club. After his Highness and party had taken their seats, the Honorary Secretary of the Club said that he felt himself very fortunate that the pleasant duty of welcoming his Highness had fallen to his lot as the Honorary Secretary of the Palitana Tennis Club. He begged to accord the heartiest welcome to one and all, and on behalf of the members of the Club tendered his warmest thanks to those present for attending. He then dwelt at some length on the history of the Club, and said that in justice to his Highness Prince Lakhdherji of Morvi he must say that he deserved the sole credit of bringing this club into existence. On the 28th of April last his Highness Prince Lakhdherji in the course of a conservation remarked that in Palitana they had nothing like a social club, where after the day's labour was over the officers of the State might meet. Some persons who were present then expressed their willingness to found a club of the nature suggested, and unanimously resolved to collect a sum of money sufficient for starting an institution of the kind. A subscription list was circulated among those present, and a satisfactory sum was at once subscribed. A few days after a formal meeting of the members was called, and resolutions agreeing to the formation of a tennis club were passed. The club was started with 28 members, but at present there are 38, one having left, and 11 having been newly admitted. This itself showed that the club was growing in popularity. The speaker also mentioned that Raol Shri Harsinghji Rupsinghji of Veral, one of the Bhayats of his Highness the Maharajah Saheb of Bhownugger, who had come down to Palitana, has also become a member of this club. The sum realised by monthly subscriptions of members was not only sufficient to meet the necessary charges, but left a surplus to meet other expenses. The name of the Club would suggest to them that there are arrangements for tennis only, but he might point out that all sorts of indoor games, English and Indian, were provided for the members. The Palitana Tennis Club owed every thing to his Highness the Thakore Saheb, because his Highness had not only given to the club a plot of ground free of rent, but had erected at his expense a splendid pavilion thereon, and which had been styled "The Mansinghji Pavilion." He was at a loss to find appropriate words to convey to his Highness the full sense of the gratitude of the members for all that his Highness had done for the Club. He prayed that his Highness might long be spared to aid such institutions of public utility.

His Highness Prince Lakhdherji said that he was gratified to learn from the remarks just made by the Honorary Secretary that he deserved the sole credit of having the club into existence, but he must say that the names of those members who took up the suggestion of founding a club in the same spirit in which he made it should also have been mentioned as co-sharers of the credit, if at all credit was due in suggesting the foundation of an institution of public utility. He would, he considered, be wanting in his sense of duty if he omitted to declare publicly on that occasion that the sole credit of establishing the club there was due to his Highness, because had it not been for the support his Highness had accorded to the club, it would not have come to that happy stage. With these remarks he begged to present on behalf of his fellow-members the silver key, and requested his Highness to open the club.

His Hgness the Thakore Saheb of Palitana then rose amidst loud and prolonged cheers, and said that it afforded him very great pleasure to perform the ceremony of declaring the club ground and pavilion open. As stated by the Secretary of the Tennis Club in his report, the sole credit of bringing this club into existence was due to Kumar Shri Lakhdherji. As regards his eulogistic remarks about the part he had in its development, wished to say that he had done nothing but his duty. He perfectly agreed with his friend Lord Harris, who had more than once expressed in public that a sound brain could not be acquired without physical exercise. The impulse that his noble friend had given during his regime to physical education had prompted him to do the same, and he was glad to observe that the foundation of this club had to some extent enabled him to carry out his plans for furthering the cause of physical education. He hoped that the members would continue to show the same sort of zeal in future as they had done in the past, and he promised to help them as far as lay in his power. Before proceeding to perform the ceremony he expressed his warmest thanks to Captain and Mrs. Merewether and to Mr. McCausland for gracing the occasion with their presence.

His Highness the Thakore Saheb then opened the lock with the silver key which was of Palitana workmanship, and declared the club ground and the pavilion open.

Captain Merewether then called for three cheers for the Thakore Saheb, which was very heartily responded to.

The party then proceeded to the pavilion and after inspecting it His Highness the Thakore Saheb requested Mrs. Mereweather to distribute Poshaks (dresses) to the contractors and others. This having been done the opening first set of tennis was played by Mrs. Merewether and the Thakore Saheb on one side and Captain Mefewether and Mr. McCausland on the other, in which the first ball was thrown by Mrs. Mereweather.

After the usual distribution of attar and pan the proceedings terminated.

THE VICEROY AT AGRA.

ON Monday morning the Bikanir Camel Corps paraded for inspection by the Viceroy. They were drawn up on the parade ground enclosed by the race course, the line of six companies extending for nearly a quarter-of-a-mile. The Viceroy arrived in a carriage drawn by Artillery horses, and escorted by a troop of the 5th Lancers. He was received by Major-General Biscoe, Commanding the District, with whom were Colonel Mollis, Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops, and Captain Conran, Inspecting Officer, Rajputana. The Lieutenant-Governor and a number of civil and military officers and native notabilities were present, while a large crowd had assembled to witness the parade. The Viceroy was driven down the line, and the carriage then drew up at the saluting point. Colonel Dip Singh, Commandant of the Corps, had the camels on the move immediately, and they marched past in six companies with a precision which was admirable, the dressing and distance being kept in a wonderful manner. Each animal had a double saddle, but only one sepoy was mounted on each. The men were in khaki with putties, a neat and serviceable turn-out. They carried Martini rifles, with sword bayonets. In rear of the last company came six camels, each carrying a British soldier behind the sepoy. These men were fully equipped in marching order, while the camels bore in strong leathern valises three days' supply of food and water, with kit and necessaries for bivouacking, and 200 rounds of ammunition. This was an indication of the use to which the corps could be put, as the 449 camels could carry 880 men, transporting them in an emergency 60 or 70 miles in a day. After the march past the camelry came by at the trot, a movement which was also well done. The companies then formed up on their original alignment, the camels being as much in hand as horses, and at the word of command the whole line knelt and the sepoys dismounted. This was a movement interesting to watch, as showing how well-trained the animals were. The men left them quietly squatting on the ground, and marched to within a hundred yards of the saluting flag, where they formed up and were put through the manual, bayonet, and firing exercises by Colonel Dip Singh. These they did in a manner showing how thoroughly they had been drilled, the bayonet exercise being beautifully done, though the heavy sword bayonet made the exercise a difficult one. The men then marched back to their camels, remounted and advanced in review order. The Viceroy called up the Commandant and congratulated him warmly on the efficient state of the corps and the manner in which the parade had been conducted. The Maharaja of Bikanir will be vastly pleased when he hears how high an opinion was formed of this special corps, which stands alone in India. In by-gone days the camel was used for military purposes. Its value is unquestionably great, for under certain conditions the rapid transport of 800 fighting men across country might be of the highest importance. The corps is most efficiently officered from among the best families in Bikanir. The men are fine specimens of the Rajput race, and are keen soldiers. The corps occupies the proud position of being at the top of the musketry list among all the Imperial Service Troops.

This afternoon the Viceroy granted an audience to the Maharaja of Bhadawar, Raja Ram Pertab Singh of Mainpuri, Raja Baldeo Singh of Awa, Seth Lachman Das, and Raja Udit Narayan Singh of Tirwa.

In the evening the Vicoregal party attended a garden party given by the members of the Agra Club, at Secundra. Mr. Pearse, President of the Club, Major-General Biscoe, Mr. Cruickshank, and Colonel Spencer received their Excellencies on arrival. Lord and Lady Elgin were shown over Akbar's tomb, and spent some time in the gardens, where the band of the East Surrey Regiment played a selection of music.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 29th October were published in yesterday's "Bombay Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 28th, 8 feet 4 inches against 8 feet 9 inches on same date last year. Standing kharif crops good and harvesting commenced. Preparations for rabi crops progressing. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Shikarpur.—Rabi operations general.

Hyderabad.—Rain 20 cents in one taluka. Fodder scarce in places.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif harvest continues. Rabi sowings progressing. Fodder plentiful. Begari and Unhar canals still flowing.

Thar and Parker.—Reaping of bajri and jowari and first picking of cotton continue. Rice flourishing. Cattle suffering from insufficiency of fodder.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 26th October 1895).—Rain for week, maximum at Ahmedabad 3 inches 11 cents, minimum at Gogha 86 cents; for season maximum at Modasa 34 inches 10 cents, minimum at Gogha 20 inches 19 cents; total rainfall in Ahmedabad City 31 inches 85 cents. The recent rain has improved all the rabi or cold weather crops, but has slightly damaged; bajri and rice already cut but not gathered in. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices continue normal.

Panch Mahals.—Good rain during the week throughout the district, maximum 1 inch 90 cents at Kalol, minmum 1 inch 1 cent at Dohad; rainfall beneficial to rabi crops. Cattle healthy. Fodder ample.

Kaira—(For week ending 26th October 1895).—Rain for week, maxium at Kapadvanj 2 inches 28 cents, minimum at Anand 1 inch 19 cents, average for the district 1 inch 46 cents; for season maximum at Kaira 33 inches 71 cents, minimum at Anand 25 inches 88 cents, average for the district 29 inches 98 cents. Bajri, bavta, kodra and rice reaped to a great extent. The late rain is reported to have done some damage to standing crops in the Kapadvanj Taluka but it has considerably improved the prospects of tobacco and rabi crops all throughout the district. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy.

Broach.—Rain for week, maximum 1 inch 8 cents in Anklesvar, minimum 45 cents in Vagra; for season maximum 29 inches 5 cents in Ankleshver, minimum 19 inches 67 cents in Amod. Rain insufficient in the Amod Taluka. The recent rain has proved beneficial to standing cotton and rabi crops, which are in good condition. Sowing of wheat and gram in progress in some places. Prospects and probale outturn of crops fair. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue normal.

Surat—(For week ending 26th October 1895).—Rain throughout the district, maximum at Mandvi 3 inches 41 cents, minimum at Olpad 1 inch 7 cents. Interior rice crops damaged by the rain, which was on the whole beneficial to jowari, pulses and other crops. Standing crops in fair condition. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue normal.

Khandesh.—Rain for week at Dhulia 75 cents, average in the district 1 inch 32 cents; for season at Dhulia 28 inches 52 cents, average in the district 24 inches 97 cents. Reaping of bajri completed. Standing cotton crops slightly injured in the Amalner, Pachora, Jalgaon, Bhusaval and Jamner talukas by the late rains. Picking of cotton continues. Sowing of rabi crops almost completed. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue normal.

Nasik.—(For week ending 28th October 1895).—Rain for week, maximum at peint 2 inches 55 cents, minimum at Chandor 70 cents; for season at Nasik 20 inches 11 cents. Harvesting of kharif crops in progress. Sowing of rabi crops almost completed. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair. Prices of food-grains normal.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain on 23rd, 24th and 25th; total of week 2·23 inches; total to date 67·53, being 3·75 below average. Abnormal temperature nil on 23rd and 25th, 1° cool on 24th, 1° warm on 26th, 28th and 29th and 2° warm on 27th. Vapour in air excessive on 23rd, 24th and 25th, normal from 26th to 29th. Abnormal winds southerly on 23rd and 24th, easterly on 25th: wind normal from 26th to 29th. Thunder and lightning on 23rd, 24th and 25th.

Thana.—Rain for week at Thana 2 inches 5 cents, for season 41 inches 97 cents; in talukas during week, maximum at Bassein 3 inches 33 cents, minimum at Umbargaon 1 inch 69 cents. Reaping of early crops in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue normal.

Kolaba.—Rain maximum 4 inches 85 cents at Roha, minimum 1 inch 94 cents at Panvel. Crops slightly injured by untimely rain. Reaping in progress. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Rain everywhere, maximum 4 inches 55 cents at Chiplun, minimum 96 cents at Ratnagiri. Reaping operations in progress. Fodder supply and agricultural prospects fair.

Poona.—Rain for week at Poona 8 cents, for season 30 inches 47 cents; rain during week throughout the district except in petha Dhond of the Bhimthadi Taluka, maximum 94 cents at Junnar, minimum 3 cents at Poona. Total rainfall insufficient in the Deshi portion of the Purandhar and Junnar talukas. Standing kharif crops doing well. Rabi sowing almost completed. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue normal.

Ahmednagar.—Rain during week throughout the district except in Karjat, maximum 1 inch 74 cents at Akola, minimum 12 cents at Shevgaon; for season maximum 33 inches 29 cents at Shevgaon, minimum 17 inches 73 cents at Akola. Sowing of rabi crops nearly completed. Standing crops good; bajri nearly reaped. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices normal.

Satara.—Good rain throughout the district. Kharif harvest begun. Rabi crops doing well.

Bijapur.—Rain 9 cents at Indi; none elsewhere. Standing crops good. Sowing of rabi crops completed.

Belgaum.—Rain in all talukas, varying from 42 cents to 1 inch 78 cents. Standing crops, fodder and agricultural stock in good condition. Kharif crops in cut. Rabi sowings in progress.

Dharwar.—Rain throughout the district except in Gadag, Nargund and Mundargi, varying from 1 inch 70 cents in Kod to 2 cents in Ron. Standing crops good. Sowing of wheat, gram and late jola in progress.

Kanara.—Rain at all stations. Rice harvest progressing. Standing crops good. Garden crops and sugarcane thriving. Agricultural stock good.

Rajkot.—Rain during the week 1 inch 3 cents; total 18 inches 82 cents. Harvesting of bajri and jowari and watering of sugarcane continue. Sowing of gram commenced in some places on account of recent fall of rain.

Wadhwan.—Rain during week 2 inches 5 cents, total 19 inches 33 cents. Harvesting of early crops continued. Cotton crops good. Sowing of wheat and gram in progress.

Baroda.—Rain 1 cent during week total 29 inches 95 cents. Agricultural stock fair. Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops in progress.

ST. KATHARINE'S, POONA.

THE Sisters of the Community of St. Mary the Virgin, Wantage, in charge of St. Mary's High School, Poona, contemplate opening a new Boarding House in connection with the School for the daughters of Officers and Civilians, who may be prevented by the prevailing rates of exchange from sending their daughters to Europe for their education. The School is to be started in Poona with the hope of eventually establishing it in a Hill Station. The new house will be called "St. Katharine's." The education given there will be strictly on the principles of the Church of England. Pupils residing at St. Katharine's will attend the High School Classes at St. Mary's School. For meals, recreation, and all purposes but those of actual classwork, St. Katharine's will form, practically, a distinct School, with its own Head Mistress and Assistants and its own social organization. Parents or guardians, who may desire to enter pupils for St. Katharine's, will be supplied with forms of application and all necessary information, on application to the Sister-in-charge of St. Mary's High School, Poona.

LORD MILTON, the grandson and heir of Lord Fitzwilliam, will, when he occupies the mayoral chair at Rotherham next month, have accomplished a remarkable record. He has been the youngest aide-de-camp, he is the youngest member of the present House of Commons, and he will be the youngest mayor. When but twenty-one years of age he became aide-de-camp to the Marquis of Lansdowne, then Governor-General of India, and traversed our Eastern Empire from end to end. Before he reached his twenty-third birthday Lord Milton, himself a Liberal Unionist, was (his own and one other case being the only examples at the late election) adopted as the candidate for the Conservative seat at Wakefield, and he was returned against a strong local opponent, Mr. H. S. L. Wilson, of Crofton Hall, by a higher majority than any Conservative member had obtained. Lately Lord Milton has been heard of as the Mayor-elect of Rotherham, the borough adjoining the princely seat of the Fitzwilliams, Wentworth Woodhouse, formerly the home of Strafford and of Rockingham.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient. This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

INDIANS OF TO-DAY.

RAI SALIGRAM BAHADUR OF AGRA.

RAI SALIGRAM BAHADUR is the first native of India who attained the position of a provincial Post-master-General, after a long and distinguished career in the department. He is essentially a self-made man, and his early life was passed in difficulties and privations of no common order. In his retirement he is a great religious leader, the spiritual head of the sect of 'Radhaswamis,' a sect inconsiderable in numbers as yet, but which contains many respectable and influential persons. Rai Saligram has lived in his native town, Agra, since his retirement from his high office and spends his days and nights in a round of religious observances. He is seldom seen in public except when going to or returning from a garden close by the once Imperial city of Akbar, where a likeness of his spiritual preceptor is to be found, which is treated with all the veneration and respect due to the living original. He takes absolutely no interest in the public affairs of his city or country, and is absorbed in religious contemplation and the direction of all things spiritual and temporal with reference to the particular denomination of which he is the head. His official career is one of great distinction, as it was throughout characterised by an overpowering sense of duty, a sterling integrity of character and motives, and a great capacity for taking pains and remembering things. His name was prominently before the Indian public when he was the Postmaster-General of these Provinces, but since he has retired into private life all but his religious chelas have ceased to take any interest in him. The career, however, of this distinguished official and spiritual teacher presents many points of importance and interest that should be carefully taken note of by the rising generations of his countrymen.

Rai Saligram comes of a family of respectable Kayesths of the city of Agra. The Kayesth community of Agra is descended principally from those Hindu officers, well-versed in Persian, who held subordinate positions in and about the Court of the great Mahomedan Emperor Akbar, and is to this day an important and influential community. Rai Saligram had almost nothing in the way of high education in youth and early manhood, and although he became through long and patient training an adept in official correspondence, he betrayed to the latest day of his official life the traces of a defective education. He entered early in life on subordinate ministerial positions and was at first entrusted with comparatively unimportant work and with some drudgeries of office. But whatever the nature of the work that was entrusted to him, he applied himself vigorously to it, and whether in small or great spheres of action he showed the same amount of knowledge, patience, and industry. These qualities soon brought him into prominence, and he was entrusted with other important work concerning the department. The outside public has but little conception of the intricacies and technicalities of a department which carries many millions of letters annually at a cost which our forefathers could not have dreamt of. But the numerous rules and circulars to be observed for all this punctual turning out of an enormous quantity of work take a long time to be familiar with in all their details, and the keen eye for inspection which detects an irregularity at a glance amidst a mass of confusing figures and statements takes a long time to acquire. Either in office work or in the inspection duty Rai Saligram soon made his mark, and was spoken of in high terms by his official superiors. He did not, like many of his intelligent countrymen, desire promotion at a rapid rate over the heads of many seniors in the service, but he was content with a humble beginning and a steady rise step by step. Whatever the work that was given to him, he did it cheerfully and with his whole heart, and never spent his time, like so many of his countrymen, in bewailing his own lot and envying the good fortune of others. Success comes to such a man as a matter of course, and it comes rapidly too. For many years before he became the Postmaster-General he was entrusted with the most important work of the department, and his intimate knowledge of its intricacies, and the past history of everything that required the immediate decision of the departmental chief, was highly appreciated. The ability that he acquired was gained by continued experience in his work, and taking a deep interest in it, and not through any natural gifts of a high order developed through educational facilities. Departmental work was always a passion with him, and divided with his efforts for spiritual culture the whole of his time. His merits and efficiency as an officer of the Postal Department were so well known and so universally acknowledged that the Government of Sir Alfred Lyall did not hesitate to confer on him the highest office in the Province in connection with it. The duties of a Postmaster-General lie both in his office and in outdoor inspection tours. He was active and regular in his habits, and under him the department prospered as well as under its European chiefs. His long experience in the department enabled him to make many practical suggestions, and many of these considered and adopted on due consideration. So kind and courteous to his subordinates, though very strict in all official relations, and he knew how to get work out of them. He was also very active as an inspecting officer, and his frequent inspections kept all the officers of the department wide awake. The work of the Indian post offices, with the Money Order Department and the Savings Bank Department, has increased immensely during the last few years and the strain on an already over-worked department is naturally very great. The career of Rai Saligram in the high office of the Postmaster-General of these Provinces was watched with great interest in every part of India, and friends and foes alike pronounced it to be a great success. His admirers claim for him a great share of the credit of having introduced post-cards in India. He retired about a year from the high office of the Postmaster-General before completing the official age for retirement. On his retiring into private life the Government conferred on him the title of Rai Bahadur, and highly appreciated his long and meritorious services in other ways. The Indian press raised up a cry that Rai Saligram's successor should be an Indian officer of the department but the Government conferred it on an Indian officer of the Civil Service.

Rai Saligram had belonged for many years to the religious denomination popularly known as 'Radhaswamis,' and he had unbounded reverence for his spiritual 'guru.' While occupying the high office of Postmaster-General, he would go bare-footed to bring water in large earthen pots for his 'guru.' He used to give a large portion of his salary every month to his 'guru' for performing those duties of hospitality to the poor which forms so large a part of the religious creed of the sect. On the death of the old 'guru' of the sect he was given that position by the unanimous voice of his spiritual brethren, and he spends his days and a considerable portion of the night too in expounding the dogmas of the faith to the assembled crowd. The dogmas of his religious creed are explained in some treatises that have been published under the authority of successive 'gurus.' Popularly explained they are as follows: The system of 'Yoga' that is explained in the learned treatises of Patanjali is too difficult to be practised by ordinary humanity. The concentration of mind and the entire absorption of the human soul in the contemplation of the Maker that are the cardinal principles of the 'Yoga' philosophy are almost beyond the powers of the average mortal. Rai Saligram and the teachers of his school therefore attempt to evolve a system of spiritual culture that shall be suited to the requirements of common humanity, and with this end in view they ask their disciples to fix their attention on some sounds that one can hear coming out from the interior of the human body, and thus to prepare themselves for that concentration of mind that is necessary for all religious contemplation. When some degree of power in the matter of fixing attention has been attained, the 'chela' is to proceed step by step towards the contemplation of his Maker, and gradually free himself from all earthly ties. The 'gurus' of this sect inculcate charity side by side with this spiritual culture, and the common virtues of humanity are fully appreciated by this sect and sought to be attained. Rai Saligram can explain in simple and pure Hindi, and with considerable depth of feeling, the bliss that the human soul attains when in communion with its Maker, and the vanity of all earthly enjoyments. Such is the confidence of the public in his lofty morals and his purity of character that many women of youth and beauty are sent by their husbands to attend these lectures, and strive after spiritual bliss. Rai Saligram's flock comprises men from many different parts of India, and his disciples are to be found equally in the remote parts of Bengal and the Punjab. He had a good many 'chelas' in the Postal department when he was the departmental chief, but the fact that many of them still stick to him as their spiritual leader now that he is no longer in any official capacity proves the sincerity of their religious convictions. Many are the visits paid by members of other religious sects to learn from him the dogmas of his faith, and they are all received and entertained sumptuously. He spends a very large sum monthly in charity, and beggars are never refused admittance at his door. He distributes blankets in winter to many deserving poor, and he keeps an open table for all who care to resort to it. A good many of his favourite disciples reside at his place, and there is hardly a day when guests do not come in from different parts of India. Rai Saligram sits on a elevated wooden seat a little above the ordinary level of the congregation when delivering his sermons, which usually beginat eight in the evening and extend far into the night. Rai Saligram Bahadur, now looks an old man, with a white flowing beard. He is usually seen in public on Sundays, when he goes out with a chosen band of his disciples to worship the likeness of his 'guru' in a garden beyond the limits of the city. His disciples fall prostrate at his feet whenever he comes to deliver his sermons or rises to depart, and many of them send him regular monthly contributions, proportioned according to their income, for keeping up the magnificent hospitality of his establishment and charity to the poor. He lives in Mohulla Pipalmandi of the city of Agra, not far away from the Agra Fort Railway Station. He takes no interest whatever in anything that goes on in the world at large around him, if it has no concern with his own religious sect, and has no tastes whatever for literature, science, or public affairs. He has a good many relatives yet in the Postal Department, most of whom were introduced or advanced in the department by him, and this amiable weakness is rather regarded as a merit by an Indian of the old type. Rai Saligram's only son does not now belong to the Postal Department, and lives with his father. Once in six months he appears before the Treasury Officer to satisfy the bye-laws with reference to pension. Rai Saligram is now a perfect recluse, and although the receives every visitor very courteously he never goes out to see anybody. The purity and simplicity of his private life are worthy of all admiration.—"Pioneer."

FISH DRUGGING ON THE MALABAR COAST.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the Madras paper in a Bill recently introduced into the Travancore Legislative Council by Mr. O. H. Bensley, for the better preservation of game in that State, there were certain provisions regarding the preservation and conservancy of fish also, but the members of the Select Committee, to whom the Bill had been referred, expunged these provisions on the ground that no immediate or urgent necessity exists for protecting fish in the manner contemplated by the framer of the Bill. We fear that when the Committee arrived at this opinion, it was blissfully ignorant of the notorious fact that fish drugging in the Travancore backwaters and hill streams is ruthlessly carried on during almost every season of the year, the hill tribes being about the most inveterate offenders. The poisoning of fish by the means of vegetable agents is a common practice all over India, but the natives all along the Malabar Coast are perhaps the most grievous sinners in this respect, and the knowledge they display of the various poisons suited to their nefarious practices is very extensive. One of the commonest fish poisons employed in Malabar and Travancore is the little black Indian berry know as "Cocculus indicus" ("Pottakay," Mal. "Kakkaykolli," Tamil. Its seeds are powdered and mixed with a paste made of boiled rice and then thrown into the water. The result is an almost instantaneous stupefaction of the fish in the vicinity. Not only are river fish thus drugged, but at certain seasons of the year, large heaps of "bagarins," of the species known to the natives as "white cat fish," are taken by this method at sea, generally very close to the shore. Another well-known fish drug on the West Coast is "Tephrosia purpurea," a useful member of the "Leguminosa" order. The Malayalis call it "Kozhinnil," but it is known to us familiarly as Zanzibar indigo. A member of the ebony order, the hill species known as "Diospyros montana," is another popular fish drug with the conscienceless Malabar of Travancore poacher. Some years ago, Mr. Bourdillon, of the Travancore Forest Department, pointed out that the hillmen of that province use the fruit of this tree for the purpose we speak of. We are told that even the leaves are pounded up and put into the water to intoxicate the fish. In southern parts of Malabar, "Gynocardium odorata" ("nirratti," Mal. "marotti," Tam.) is used. The seeds are divested of the pericarp and the kernels used to drug the fish. Another common agent is "nux vomica," and the list could be extended by mentioning the Indian barberry, the emetic nut and other substances. Since the extension of the railway from Beypore to Calicut, it has been observed that dynamite has become fashionable as a fish murderer in the vicinity of those towns. The most deplorable circumstance is that, barring dynamite, all the other agents named are as easy to obtain as grass. The fish poisoner never stays to think of the heinous crime he commits by his wanton destruction, for not a hundredth part of the fish he destroys does he take away. During the hot season, when water is low, and fish may be easily caught by legitimate methods, the poacher will pursue his nefarious work with a light heart, and similarly in the breeding season he commits incalculable havoc with his noxious drugs. To say that legislation is not needed to check this sort of irreparable and unjustifiable destruction is simply to betrary a lamentable ignorance of what is desirable legislation. A proper fish preservation law is a crying need all up and down the Malabar Coast. Since such an Act was introduced on the Nilgiris, much good has been done, and the poacher has not had things his all own way.

THE CALCUTTA TRAGEDY.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

On Saturday last at noon, the coroner, Dr. Chambers, with a jury, composed only of Europeans, held an inquest, enquiring into the circumstances attending the death of Mr. W. Collingwood, a master-pilot of the Bengal Pilot Service, and Mr. J. G. Pugh, residing at No. 3, Commercial Buildings, who were found lying dead in a pool of blood on last Wednesday at midnight. The former with a fractured skull and roof of his nose smashed was lying on his back in the verandah, and an iron dumb-bell was also lying close by him, and the latter was found dead in his room with a wound penetrating through the skull.

Messrs. T. A. Apcar and Pugh (junior) barristers-at-law, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of Mr. J. G. Pugh (deceased).

Mr. Massey deposed as follows: I was in partnership with Mr. Pugh. On Wednesday Mrs. Collingwood, accompanied by Miss Palmer, drove to my house in Middleton Row at about 11 p. m., and sent up the slate in which was writteo: "Dear Mr. Massey, please come at once, as I am in great trouble." I went outside and saw two ladies sitting in the gharry. I said what's wrong? Mrs. Collingwood said. Willie and Mr. Pugh are lying dead upstairs. I got up to the gharry, and drove down to the house, No. 3, Commercial Buildings. When I got on the verandah, I saw the form of a man lying on its back. I could not recognise who it was. I then went into the adjoining room in which a bright light was burning, and saw Mr. Pugh lying on the floor with revolver lying close by (the revolver was here produced). Seeing this tragedy, I went for the police. I do not know of any cause of quarrel between Mr. Pugh and Mrs. Collingwood so far I know they (both the deceased were on friendly terms).

Mrs. L. Collingwoad, examined, said: The deceased Collingwood was my husband, I knew Mr. Pugh. We all dined together on last Wednesday leaving my husband and Mr. Pugh on the table. Miss Palmer and myself then retired into our room. We were afterwards awoke by the ayah and khitmutgar who came and told us that Mr. Pugh and our Saheb were lying dead in a pool of blood. We immediately came out and saw their bodies.

The coroner: Since when Mr. Pugh was living with you?

He was living with us since last April, and he was in friendly terms with my husband, and to my knowledge never had any quarrel. Leaving the dead bodies, my cousin, Miss Palmer, and myself drove to Mr. Massey's house, No. 9, Middleton Row

PURELY PERSONAL.

The Prince of Wales visited the Royalty Theatre in London on Monday to witness the performance of "The Chill Widow." The Prince complimented Mr. and Mrs. Bourchier after the performance.

The Queen has sent Mr. George Alexander a massive cigar box, Mrs. Alexander a gold scent-bottle set in diamonds, and a gift to each member of the St. James's company who recently appeared at Balmoral.

It is understood that Lord Rutherfurd Clark has, in consequence of an affection of the throat, received six months' leave of absence from the Court of Session. The Court, it may be mentioned, resumes for the winter session on 15th October.

The publicity given to the case of Miss Rose Norreys has brought to light the fact that two other actresses whose names were once familiar to playgoers are in very sad circumstances. The ladies are Miss Lennox Grey, an old Adelphi favourite, and Miss Agg Morgan. Both are at present inmates of a work-house in the vicinity of London.

Two ladies seated on a bench in Battersea Park are discussing the bicycle riders. First lady—"Just look at Mrs M——in trousers and tunic. Her husband hasn't been buried three months, and she used to be so 'down' on rational dress." Second lady—"Yes, but she is very economical, you know, and she's wearing out the late lamented's wardrobe."

An invalid lady writes from the west end of London to the "Daily Telegraph" an earnest entreaty to all Scottish bagpipers that, if an intense desire to spread the soothing strains of that class of music impels them like missionaries to forsake their own country, they will at least have the mercy to refrain from attempting to perform English airs on their satanic instruments.

"Home Chat" states that our own Princesses in the English Royal Family have always been good billiard players, and have taken with them to the German Courts, and elsewhere, the taste for the game. The Dowager Czarina of Russia is a good player. Queen Margherita of Italy also delights in wielding the cue and she counts much on the exercise necessitated by walking round the table for diminishing her tendency to stoutness.

It is announced in New York that the marriage of the Duke of Marlborough and Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt is fixed for November 14, at St. Thomas' Church, New York. The American Duchess! Our Ducal Bride! Queen of Hearts! The Duke and the Ducats! These and similarly characteristic headlines have graced the columns of American newspapers ever since the engagement of the Duke of Marlborough and Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt was announced.

The Earl of Aberdeen has taken to bicycling, and Canadians are rapidly following suit. Mr. Forster, the Minister of Finance, is spending the greater part of his holiday in New Brunswick on a two-wheeler. Lord Haddo, it is said set the fashion in the Governor-General's family. His cycle was so useful to him in seeing British Columbia that his sister and his two younger brothers got suited with bicycles, then the family physician and the governess fell under the spell, and last of all, the Governor-General himself, who became the most enthusiastic wheelman of all, during his sojourn in British Columbia.

Rice at weddings is doomed. A correspondent (says the "Daily Telegraph") informs us that in the upper ranks of society the vegetable grains are discarded, and their place supplied by paper confetti. These articles are about half the size of an ordinary letter wafer, and are stamped in all colours. They are soft and pleasant to the touch, and fall upon the bride's shoulders like the gentle rain from Heaven without wetting her dress in the least. The confetti can do no harm either to hat, clothes, or face, and if a few stray down the back of a bridesmaid or best man they cause no uneasiness at the breakfast table for they can be sat upon with a delightful sense of ease. Exit rice; enter confetti.

The Rev. Dr. Norman Walker tells how he was shocked at Weimar. "During the Sabbath I was there I had an object lesson. I went to hear the most popular minister in the place, and found him preaching to a handful. On the other hand, when we were on our way home by the Park, we passed through a fair, which was crowded with people, and in which there were merry-go-rounds and all sorts of amusements. The truth is, that nobody can now go through the Land of Luther without being profoundly convinced that it needs a new Reformation, and that the best boon that could be conferred upon it would be the raising up another like the monk of Erfurt to stir again the hearts of the inhabitants.

Mr. Gladstone continues to the full the severe course of study which he mapped out for himself when he retired from public life. He is in his study about ten in the morning, and reads and writes steadily till lunch. This occupies him about half an hour, and then he retires again for more severe work. Then comes a drive, and then, after dinner, another period of reading, varied by backgammon. His work on Bishop Butler includes a most elaborate concordance—not merely an index—of the sense of the more notable words which Butler employs—in itself a gigantic task. He has made great progress with the arrangement of his correspondence, which includes some hundreds of thousands of letters. His health is practically perfect, and his sight is much improved since the operations on his eyes.

Whenever the Duke of Cambridge now speaks in public (says Mr Labouchere in "Truth") he delivers himself of a more or less lachrymose "apologia pro vita sua." With all due deference, it does seem in the highest degree ridiculous that he should raise such a clamour against being retired at the age of seventy-six, considering the enormous number of capable officers whom he has himself dispatched into private life at a very much earlier age. The fact is that if any officers are to be compulsorily retired at a certain age, then most assuredly all of them ought to be, and when general or colonel is put on the shelf so also should be the commander-in-chief. This is a matter in which there ought to be the same weight and the same measure for all officers from the highest to the lowest.

"Truth" states the announcement that Prince Henry of Prussia has been granted leave of absence for a year that he might travel has created considerable surprise; and it now turns out that there has been a difference of opinion between the Emperor William and Prince Henry, which has rapidly assumed large proportions, the efforts of Empress Frederick to arrange matters having proved entirely fruitless. "Truth" adds that Prince Henry has been practically banished in consequence of the quarrel which arose out of some question connected with the Baltic Canal. The Prince and Princess Henry were to have gone to Copenhagen for the approaching Royal wedding, but now it is probable that the irate Emperor will send the Prince and Princess Adolphus of Schaumburg Lippe as his representatives. Prince Henry and the Princess are now at Balmoral. They will next visit Sandringham probably proceeding later to Italy and Greece.

The French Commander-in-Chief in Madagascar, General Duchesne, was born at Sens, in the Department of Yonne, on March 3rd, 1837. After finishing his studies at St. Cyr, he joined the 2nd Regiment of the Line, and served in the Italian campaign, being wounded at Solferino, where he won the Legion of Honour. During the Franco-German war he served as a captain, but does not appear to have done anything remarkable. In 1881 he was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Foreign Legion, and commanded an expedition against the Arabs of Bou Amema. Then, in 1884, he was promoted to be colonel, took part in the principal operations in Tonkin, and relieved the garrison of Tuen-Kwan, for which he was made a Commander of the Legion of Honour. After the conclusion of the campaign he commanded the 110th Regiment, and in 1888 was nominated General of Brigade, General of Division in 1893, and lastly was given the 14th Division at Belfort. He was appointed, it is said, to command the expedition to Madagascar because the Government believed that, as he was unknown in the political world, there would be no fear of his playing the part of General Boulanger should he make a brilliant success.

A "Daily News" Copenhagen correspondent gives the following account of Court life at the Castle of Bernstorff, where thirteen Royal personages are now staying, although the Castle is not much larger than a gentleman's country seat. The Dowager Empress of Russia is satisfied with two small and very simply furnished rooms, the Princess of Wales has only one room, and the Greek Royal couple two. In spite of the want of room, the two eldest daughters of the Danish Royal Family prefer living at Bernstorff, as they were educated there and spent their youth there playing as children in the park. Court life in Bernstorff is very simple. All rise early and assemble at eight o'clock in the Queen's apartments, where breakfast is served. Luncheon is at one o'clock and afterwards walks and drives are taken, whilst the younger members of the Royal Family play tennis on the great lawn in front of the Castle. The Princess of Wales and the Dowager Empress generally walk out together, and when they are tired take the first cab they meet and drive back to Bernstorff. The gentlemen ride, and while the Prince of Wales is there large shooting parties are arranged. Five o'clock tea is served in the Queen's rooms, and dinner is at seven, when there are generally five or six courses. The evenings are spent in the Queen's apartments. The Princess of Wales and her Imperial sisters take their seats at the grand piano, which stands in the middle of the room. It is a very valuable instrument, a gift from the late Czar to his mother-in-law. The young English Princesses sing old English songs. The gentlemen generally play cards in adjoining rooms. Queen Louise is passionately fond of music. At eleven the Royal party retires to rest, and when the Castle clock strikes midnight only the tramp of the centry in front of the Castle breaks the stillness.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, October 31.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Khan Bahadur Dhanjisha Edalji was appointed sub pro tem Administrator of the Rajpipla State from the 24th July to the 10th August.

It is notified that Mr W D Sheppard, I C S, and Mr L C Swifte, I C S, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Asst Political Agent in subordinate charge of the Southern Maratha Country Jaghirs on the 19th idem, before noon.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J L Taylor, Supt of the Deccan Gang, is granted privilege leave to the 7th Dec.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Asst Surgn Abdul Ghani Hakim, Medical Officer, Deccan Gang, to act as Supt of the Gang, in addition to his own duties, during Mr Taylor's absence.

Mr C F D'Abreo, sub pro tem Huzur Depy Collr in the district of Sholapur, is appointed to be a Magte of the second class in that district.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Bomonji Dinshaw Petit to be a Delegate to aid in the adjudication of cases arising under the said Act within the local limits of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay vice Mr Framji Dinshaw Petit, deceased.

The Govr in Council has accepted the resignation by Mr F C Jones of his appointment as third grade Dist Supt of Police in this Presidency.

Rao Saheb Sadashiv Hari Khare, second class Subordinate Judge of Rahimatpur and Khatav, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

Mr C H Jopp, I C S, has been granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr R Knight, I C S, acting Asst Judge, F P, Bijapur, is allowed privilege leave for two months and twenty-three days.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments pending further orders:—Mr A S Moriarty, I C S, Bar-at-Law, on return from leave, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Surat; and Mr Raghunath Shivram Tipnis, B A, LL B (Bombay), on relief by Mr Moriarty, to act as Asst Judge in the Sholapur-Bijapur Dist vice Mr R Knight, I C S.

H E in Council is further pleased to invest Mr Raghunath Shivram Tipnis with all the powers of a Dist Judge within the portion of the Sholapur-Bijapur Dist in the executive charge of the Collr of Bijapur, and to direct that he shall ordinarily hold his Court at Bijapur. H E in Council is also pleased under Sec 9 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to appoint Mr Tipnis to be a Joint Sessions Judge in the Sholapur-Bijapur Sessions Division, and further to direct under Sec 193 of the Code that he shall try all cases which may be committed for trial by the Magistrates of the Bijapur Collectorate.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to suspend, under Article 109 of the Civil Service Regulations, the lien of Rao Saheb Maneklal Narotamdas Patel on his appointment as second class, second grade, Subordinate Judge, and to make the following promotions in the second class of Subordinate Judges in consequence:—Rao Saheb Govind Vasudev Kanikar, sub pro tem in the second grade, to be confirmed in that grade; Rao Saheb Damodar Kacheswar Dhodapkar, second class, third grade, Subordinate Judge, to be sub pro tem in the second grade; Rao Saheb Hanmant Venkatesh Chinmulgund, sub pro tem in the third grade, to be confirmed in that grade; Rao Saheb Ramchandra Trimbak Kirtane, second class, fourth grade, Subordinate Judge, to be su pro tem in the third grade; and Rao Saheb Manchubhai Nersidas Choksi, acting fourth grade Sbordinate Judge, to be confirmed in that grade.

Azam Govind Vyankatesh Masur, Head Karkun, taluka Mangaon in the district of Kolaba, is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with the additional powers, specified.

Rao Saheb Balaji Ramchandra Paranjpe, acting Mamlatdar, taluka Panvel in the district of Kolaba, is appointed a Magte of the third class and is invested with additional powers, specified.

The undermentioned gentlemen passed on the 10th inst. an examination according to the Higher Standard in the languages mentioned against their names:—Mr Arur Shivram Narain, B A, LL B; Mr Jivanrao Hanmantrao Betigiri, B A, LL B; and Mr Uttamram Lallubhai, Marathi; and Mr Nilkanth Bhaskar Chanbal, B A, LL B, Gujarati.

Mr E V Mackay, Dist Supt of Police, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension for seven weeks' furlough.

Mr T S Hamilton, ICS, Dist and Sessions Judge, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr G C Whitworth, ICS, on return from leave, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar, pending further orders; and Mr C H Jopp, ICS, B.A. (Oxon), on relief by Mr Whitworth, to be on special duty and to be under the orders of the Chief Secy to Govt in the Political and Judicial Depts.

The services of Lieut-Col T R M Macpherson have been placed at the disposal of the Govt of Indian in the Home Department.

The Governor in Council is pleased to place Mr A Lucas, ICS, Asst Collr and Magte of the first class in the district of Dharwar, in charge of the sub-division of that district comprising the talukas of Dharwar, Hubli, Bankapur and Kalghatgi.

H E in Council is further pleased to invest Mr A Lucas, ICS, with powers specified.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to allow Mr R S F Fagan, Divisional Forest Officer, Satara, and Mr A D Wilkins, Divisional Forest Officer, Poona, to exchange Divisions at their own request.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize Mr J R Carpenter, Inspector of Factories, to exercise within the Town and Island of Bombay the powers described in Sections 15 and 30 of the Act.

Messrs C S Marston, Depy Collr, Hala, J L Rieu, ICS, and O H L Napier, Asst Consvr of Forests, passed an examination in Baluchi.

Mr B G Deshpande, Extra Asst Consvr of Forests, Sind Circle, passed an examination in Sindhi according to the Lower Standard.

Lce-Corpl E Broderick, of the 2nd Bn W Y Regt, passed an examination in Somali

Mr Vaman Gopal Tumne, Extra Asst Consvr of Forests, fourth grade, and Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, West Khandesh, passed with credit on the 11th October the examination in Law prescribed for the examination of officers of the Forest Dept.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The privilege leave on half pay for one month granted to Mr D G Kelkar, M.A., Ho ed Master, Ratnagiri High School, by Government is commuted into leave on medical certificate for two months.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to grant leave of absence under medical certificate for six months to the Hon Mr A C Trevor, ICS, CSI.

Bgde Surgn Lieut-Col J Arnott, M D, C M (Glas), has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

On return from furlough the undermentioned officers are posted as follows:—Mr J Adams to the office of the Architectural Ex Engr and Surveyor; Mr S Rebsch to the Presidency Dist; Mr C N Clifton to the Ghar Canals Dist; and Mr A S M Ritchie to the Kaira and Panch Mahals Dist.

Messrs H O B Shoubridge and G L Benwell, Asst Engrs, 3rd grade, on reporting their arrival in this country, are posted as follows:—Mr Shoubridge to the Indus Right Bank Division; and Mr Benwell to the Indus Left Bank Division.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY THE COMMISSIONER.

Southern Division.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars in the Southern Division are ordered:—

Rao Saheb Krishnaji Dattatraya Sholapurkar, Mamlatdar of Ranebennur in the Dharwar Dist, to be Mamlatdar of Karjat in the Kolaba Dist.

Rao Saheb Bhagwandas Ramji Gujar, Mamlatdar of Karjat in the Kolaba Dist, to be Mamlatdar of Chiplun in the Ratnagiri Dist.

Rao Saheb Krishnaji Ballal Deval, Mamlatdar of Chiplun in the Ratnagiri Dist, to be Mamlatdar of Bagalkot in the Bijapur Dist.

Rao Saheb Manjunath Sheshgiri Basrur, Mamlatdar of Balgalkot in the Bijapur Dist, to be Mamlatdar of Bagevadi in the same district.

Rao Saheb Raghavendra Pandurang Bengiri, Mamlatdar of Kumta in the Kanara Dist, to be Mamlatdar of Ranebennur in the Dharwar Dist.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 26th October, 1895:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	2,31,748	2,87,102	7,400	5,26,250
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490 Miles...	...	...	...	4,70,574

Increase.....Rs. 55,676

Condy's Fluid
Used in all Hospitals.
MARVELLOUS AS
CARCLE, LOTION, INJECTION
For Sore Throats, Diphtheria, Wounds, Sores, Ulcers, Confinements, and the cure of all Discharges. Also Snake Bites.
Condy's Fluid
Sold everywhere.
With 32 page Book of Directions.

CAUTION! CAUTION!!

Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.

The Genuine Bottle is like this ☞

Insist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

NOTICES.

CURES
LIVER DISEASES,
EASILY DETECTED BY SYMPTOMS OF
DYSPEPSIA, NAUSEA,
HEADACHES, MALARIA,
DIZZINESS, JAUNDICE,
and INSOMNIA.

Thousands of Testimonials from every part of the world prove how easy it is to enjoy good health if you promptly resort to the use of

WARNER'S "SAFE" CURE.

Ask your Chemists for it, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per bottle. It is the world's seasonable Safeguard.

AYER'S
Hair Vigor

RESTORES
COLOR
—AND—
PROMOTES
Abundant Growth
OF THE
HAIR.

It cures itching humors, and keeps the scalp cool, moist, healthy, and free from dandruff.

A lady writes: "I feel compelled to state, for the benefit of others, that six years ago I lost nearly half of my hair, and what was left turned gray. After using Ayer's Hair Vigor several months, my hair began to grow again, and with the natural color restored."

Ayer's Hair Vigor
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS., U.S.A.

☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name "Ayer"—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

General Agents H. E. RODE & SONS, Elphinston Circle Bombay.

WHITE'S
MOC-MAIN
PRICES:—
Single, 14-, 18-, and 21/-.
Double, 26-, 30-, and 33/6.
Patent LEVER TRUSS
(No Steel in Band).
Effective and light. Equally comfortable in any recumbent or reclining position
SCIATIC, and RIDING, other BELTS.
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
Consultations, Descriptive Circular, and Price List free.
WHITE & CO., Ltd.,
228, Piccadilly, London, England. Est. 50 Years.
All genuine goods bear our name stamped on them

NOT "MADE IN GERMANY"!

ATKINSON'S
THE FINEST
ENGLISH MAKE.
EAU DE COLOGNE.

More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much More Refreshing than the German kinds.

USE ATKINSON'S ONLY, AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Only genuine with Shield-shape Blue and Yellow Label and usual "White Rose" Trade Mark. Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond St., London.

LUNGILI,
THE NEW DRUG FOR
DIARRHŒA
AND
DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and I appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.
THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill, BIRMINGHAM.

GOLD & Co's.

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON
HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST
AND
BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

Agents: GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH LAW & Co., Calcutta.

REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC is acknowledged throughout the world to be the most certain remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Sciatica. A single dose affording relief within a few hours. Highly recommended by Doctors and others. Dr. Browste (for many years one of the leading Physicians in Paris) writes:—I have prescribed REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC in all cases of Rheumatic affections and found it an infallible remedy. I have always had much pleasure in recommending it, and consider it a safe and invaluable medicine.

Sold in bottles by all Chemists.
Sole Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS
Neave's Food
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS AND THE AGED.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS.

"The WAVERLEY PEN is a Treasure."—*Standard.*

"The OWL PEN *par excellence* the Ladies' Pen."—*Court Journal.*

"The PICKWICK PEN embodies an improvement of great value."—*Engineer.*

Sold by all Stationers.

MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION

WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD!

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S
EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Ltd., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper.

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON, Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

TO LADIES
all most beautiful women use
CREME SIMON
Madame Adelina PATTI says:
"Have found it very good indeed"

For all irritations of the skin it is unequalled.
Chaps, Redness, Sunburn, Roughness, etc. disappear as if by magic.
J. SIMON
13, R. Grange-Batelière, Paris
Mertens, 64, Holborn Viaduct, London (E.C.)
Chimists, Druggists, Stores, Perfumers

"A CHARMING SCENT."
H.R.H. The Duchess of York.
ATKINSON'S
WHITE ROSE.
"The Sweetest of Sweet Odours."
Delightfully and delicately fragrant.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
ATKINSON'S IS THE ONLY GENUINE
Perfume, Toilet Powder, Soap, Tooth Powder, Sachets, & all other specialities with this "charming" odour, of all Dealers throughout the World & of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond St., London.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!
(OZONIC OXYGEN.)
Although the modern Materia Medica includes valuable remedies for human afflictions, it is a matter of certainty that in all cases where the animal vitality is failing, Phosphorus is decidedly superior to every other remedy at present known. It will work effects such as nothing else will produce, and it possesses the great advantage of not causing, when its use is relinquished, the slightest reaction or depression.

PRECAUTION & WARNING. ALWAYS ASK FOR DR. BRIGHT'S.

THE ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.
AND THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne
Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach and intestines, with a harmony vigour, yet, mildness unparalleled in medicine.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne
Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne
Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

☞ CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.
The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for Dr. BRIGHT'S and refuse Useless Substitutes.

DR. BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED PHOSPHODYNE
Is sold in CASES at 6s. 6d. by all Medicine vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA: BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—B. Egale & Co.

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PALE CHILDREN
OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS

VIN CHAPOTEAUT

(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)

A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach, it is indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the **Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic,** and **Convalescent.**

It helps sufferers from **Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers,** and **Ulceration,** of the **Stomach**

—

CHAPOTEAUT PARIS

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL

CURATIVE PRINCIPLE OF COD LIVER OIL — NO TASTE NO SMELL NO NAUSEA

MORRHUOL

Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold everywhere in bottles of 100 Capsules

SICK HEADACHES, NEURALGIA, instantly relieved by ***GRIMAULT and Co's GUARANA*** a single powder of which is sufficient to cure the most violent sick headache.

The LANCET says :—"GRIMAULT'S GUARANA powders are a certain remedy for sick headache."

A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!

GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from **Oppression** in breathing, stifling sensations, **Hoarseness,** and **Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds,** with **Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia. Catarrhal affections,** and **difficulty** in **Expectoration,** are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

For Constipation and Biliousness

LAXATIVE **FRUIT JULIEN** PURGATIVE

A nice and safe remedy for ladies and children to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. *Fruit Julien* cures habitual constipation, offensive breath and sick-headache.

JULIEN, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

BETTER THAN COPAIBA

MATICO

GRIMAULT & Cº CHEMISTS, PARIS

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most innoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. The Capsules, unlike Copaiba, do not cause eruptions on the skin or produce nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent

MATICO CAPSULES in the more chronic cases

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS.

FOR

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, NEURALGIA.

They claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic Medicines.

They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure without the slightest inconvenience, and it is their peculiar property that the first dose completely arrests the frequent tendency of these diseases to attack some other part, and at the same time their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.

Manufactured in England by Prout & Co., 229, Strand, London, and sold at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box, or obtainable through any Chemist or Store in India, and from the Agents, Watkins & Co., Chemists, Calcutta.

PETER MÖLLER'S

COD LIVER OIL

Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.

HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from the pleasant flavour, "aftertaste," or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.

In Capsuled Bottles only.

MARCKS & Co.'s (Ld.)

FINEST ELECTRO-PLATE,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

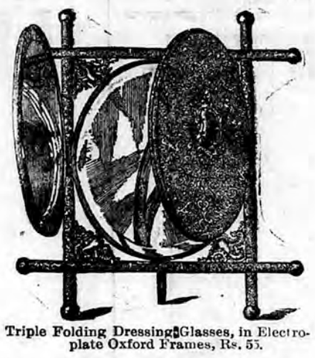
Call-bell, heavy Base, Electro-plate, Rs. 60.

Tea Set, Cream Jug and Sugar Basin, Ebony Handle, Rs. 60.

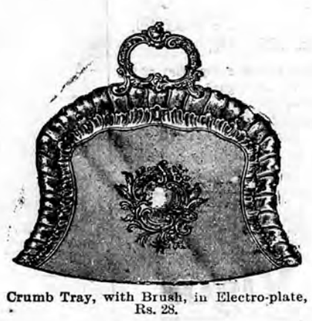
Claret Jug, Cut-glass, Electro-plated mount, Rs. 22.

Crumb Tray, with Brush, in Electro-plate, Rs. 22.

Oblong Waiter, Porcelain Base, with Electo-plate mounts, Rs. 66.



Triple Folding Dressing Glasses, in Electro-plate Oxford Frames, Rs. 55.



Crumb Tray, with Brush, in Electro-plate, Rs. 28.

Liquor Frame, Electro-plated mount, with Lock, Cut-glass Bottles, Rs. 95.

Field Bottle and 2 Glasses, in best Electro-plate, Rs. 35. Leather Sling case, Rs. 12.

Tea Set, Pot, Cream Jug, and Sugar Basin, Ebony Handle, Rs. 55.

Crumb Tray and Brush, Electro-plate, Rs. 26.

Egg Frame, 4 Cups and 4 Spoons, Gilt inside, Rs. 18.

Egg Frame, 4 cups and Spoons, Salt and Pepper, Gilt inside, Rs. 45.

Biscuit Box, polished Electo-plate, Rs. 18-8.

Wine Jug (2 pints) frosted Electro-plate Top, Rs. 12.

Oval Oak Waiter, 19in., mounted, Electro-plate, Rs. 85.

NOTICES.

For the LANGUOR and EXHAUSTION caused by SUMMER HEAT.

CARNRICK'S LIQUID PEPTONOIDS.

CARNRICK'S LIQUID PEPTONOIDS contains both the stimulating and nutritious properties of beef perfectly digested, in the form of an extremely palatable cordial. It is largely prescribed by the Medical Profession for General and Nervous Debility, Indigestion, and Anæmia, Loss of Appetite, and in Convalescence generally. Whenever the system requires tone and strengthening, Carnrick's Liquid Peptonoids will render excellent help, as it restores power, improves Nutrition, and stimulates the digestive functions.

"A very valuable condensed food; a very powerful and agreeable tonic and restorative."—*The Lancet.*

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HUNTLY AGED BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD. BB

IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.

HUNTLY AGED BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD. BB

CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.

These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

SOLE IMPORTERS:

TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,

CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878: 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

BENGER'S FOOD

For Infants & Invalids & The Aged

MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE, AND DIGESTIBLE.

Sold by all leading Chemists, &c., Everywhere.

Agents—TREACHER & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA; KEMP & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY; PHILLIPS & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY and POONA.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

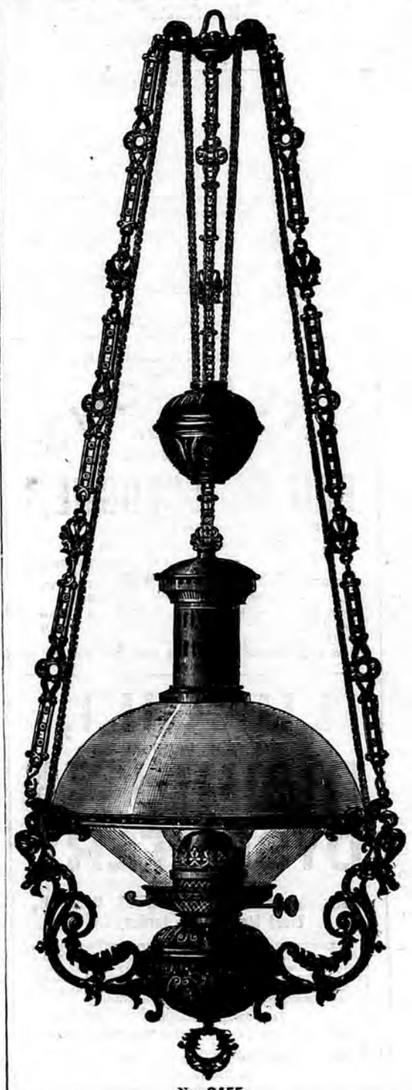
The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

LAMPS! LAMPS! LAMPS!

STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF.



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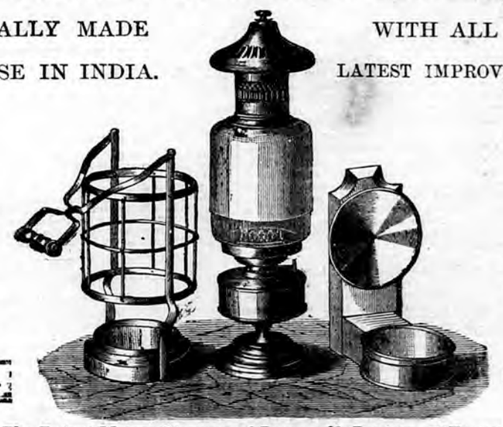
THE MOST SELECTED STOCK OF

LAMPS & LANTERNS,

SPECIALLY MADE FOR USE IN INDIA.

WITH ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

A large variety of Storm-proof Lanterns.



The best for Camp, Travel or Home.

The Patent Meteor Stormproof Lamp and Lantern, "*En tout cas*" Combination, complete in strong wooden travelling case, with lock and key, with 2 spare chimneys, one packet wick, and a tin folding-shade.

THE NOTED HOUSE IN INDIA,

FOR THE BEST AND CHEAPEST LAMPS AND LANTERNS OF EVERY KIND.

Catalogue and Descriptive Price List free by Post.

LAMP WAREHOUSE,

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NO. 69, ESPLANADE ROAD,

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GEOFFROY & DELORE,

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ELECTRIC WIRES AND CABLES

FOR

Light, Transport of Energy, Instruments of Precision, Dynamo Engines, Torpedoes, Telephone, Bells, &c.

APPLY TO Messrs. F. FISCHER & Co., BOMBAY.

Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

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